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OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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VOL. LXII.--NO. 105. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,650

The Morning Star.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE MORNING STAR will do us a favor by informing us of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

OUTLINES.

More U. S. troops have arrived at Manila; Dewey may attack the place before Merritt arrives. —Gen. Gordon was re-elected commander of the United Confederate veterans. —Gen. Miles started yesterday afternoon for Porto Rico, with 3,000 men from Shafter's army; others will meet him at a point selected but not given out. —Watson's squadron will soon sail for Spanish waters. —British steamer Newfoundland, with food-supplies, was captured off Cienfuegos while trying to run the blockade; she will be sent to Charleston. —It is the intention of the U. S. authorities to hold on to Porto Rico as a permanent possession of the United States; no certain policy as to the Philippines is announced. —Sampson reports that the Spanish warship Maria Teresa will be saved. —A formidable fleet, including three monitors, will be dispatched to Porto Rico. —Gen. Shafter urges that troops of the Fifth Army Corps, now at Santiago, return north at once, suggesting that the men camp in the mountains of North Carolina or Western Maine for a month; the 24th U. S. infantry is acting as guard and furnishing nurses at hospitals; Shafter asks that more immunes be sent him. —New York markets: Money on call steady at 1@1½ per cent., last loan being at 1½ per cent.; cotton quiet—middling uplands 6½c; flour quiet and steady; wheat—spot dull, No. 2 red 84c; corn—spot firm, No. 2 38½c; rosin steady; strained common to good $1 35 @1 40; spirits turpentine quiet quiet at 27½@28c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 21.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 81 deg.; 8 P.M. 82 deg.; maximum, 88 deg.; minimum, 75 deg.; mean, 82 deg.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 5.48 inches.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A. M. yesterday:

Very slight changes in temperature have occurred during the past twenty-four hours, the maximum yesterday being slightly higher. Generally light and scattered showers occurred in nearly all districts.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The high pressure area which was central last evening in Minnesota has moved eastward to the lake region. The barometer is lowest in the central Rocky Mountain section, while another low area covers the immediate Atlantic coast States, where generally cloudy weather and light to moderate thunder storms and rain prevailed during the day. Showers also occurred in the East Gulf States, Tennessee and Kansas. Cloudy weather and rain continue to-night in the Atlantic coast States and generally clear elsewhere. It is cooler than on yesterday evening in all districts east of the Mississippi valley, excepting on the North and South Carolina coasts. It is much warmer in the western districts.

The following high wind velocities occurred during the day: Montgomery, Ala., 36 miles, west; Memphis, Tenn., 32 miles, north; Boston, Mass., 36 miles, north.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 5.5 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair, except showers in eastern portions; light northerly winds, becoming variable.

Port Almanac--July 22,

Sun Rises	4.59 A. M.
Sun Sets	7.12 P. M.
Day's Length	14 H. 51 M.
High Water at Southport	10.00 P. M.
High Water, Wilmington	12.30 A. M.

Sagasta is willing to resign, but there is no one, not even Weyler, hankering for his job.

An exchange asks, "After Santiago, what?" Why; we'll be after Havana, for we're bound to have ana.

Baltimore turns her dogs to some account. The dog license puts $20,000 a year into the city treasury.

We suppose the reason why the soldier's cracker is called "hard tack" is because it is hard to tackle and crack.

A New Jersey man who fell 50 feet was uninjured. He fell upon a Jersey skeeter, which broke the fall. But it was rough on the mosquito.

The Democracy of the Seventh Congressional district showed good judgment when in the convention at Statesville, Wednesday, they nominated the eloquent and well equipped Theadore F. Kluttz, of Salisbury, for Congress.

A New York club man who has returned from Santiago brought back with him a mischievous little reconcentrado darkey, as black as ebony, for whom he paid $10 to the little chap's uncle. Little pet nigs may be a novelty in New York, but when the novelty wears off Wilson will be giving somebody $100 to relieve him of his reconcentrado.

Miss Schenck, at Babylon, Long Island, concluded a short while ago that she would run a little letter chain business for the benefit of the Red Cross. She sent out her four little letters with a modest request for the small sum of 10 cents. Some time last week she had $5,000 in 10 cent pieces, and letters were coming in in such big basketsful that the poor girl got scared, but not before the postmaster got horrified and had to employ extra help to handle those letters. Now she wants 'em to stop it, although the chain which was intended to stop at 100 has reached only about 20. If it keeps on a little longer that young lady will have all the 10-cent pieces in the United States corralled.

Turn about is fair play. The people of Boston and other of our coast towns who lay awake nights thinking about phantom Spanish ships shelling 'em can now grin while the people in the Spanish coast towns are imagining the hades of a time they will have when Commodore Watson's squadron scoots along their coast and peppers them.

The Spanish editors who still persist in calling us "American pigs" reflect pretty much so on their armies and navies which permitted the "American pigs" to get away with them in such short and effective order. But perhaps the Spanish "pig" editor doesn't think of that.

Sunday is our mascot day. We put Montejo's and Cervera's fleets out of commission on Sunday and on Sunday raised the Stars and Strips over Santiago, when the fellows who had been calling us "Yankee pigs" changed their tune and shouted "Vivos los Americanos."

The United States volunteers, in camp at Charleston, complain at being fed on corned beef and hardtack and think they might be supplied with some fresh beef and fresh bread and vegetables. A good many people are disposed to agree with them.

There was $4,000 in Admiral Cervera's ship safe, when she went down. Owing to the hurry in leaving he didn't have time to work the combination and get the money out; but it is safe in that safe.

There were 265,000 subscribers to the $200,000,000 bond loan, the total amount of subscriptions aggregating $1,365,000,000. The bonds will be all issued to persons subscribing $5,000 and less.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, our demitted Minister to Spain, says "this war will belt the earth with liberty and humanity." In the meantime Spain will be belted considerably.

When we ram on Havana's Morro castle, Ramon Blanco may be excited into another case of dramatic attempted suicide.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. W. Sanders—Hello!
W. S. W.—Cancellation stamps.
C. W. Polvogt & Co.—Special sale.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

W.P.Oldham & Co.—Just received.

LOCAL DOTS.

—A license was issued yesterday for the marriage of a colored couple—Archie McDuffie and Susan McIver.

—The Atlantic Yacht Club hop to-night is an event which has in store much pleasure for Wilmington society folk and visiting guests. There will be a late train from the beach.

—The Republican Judicial Convention of the Eastern Criminal Circuit, at Raleigh Wednesday, renominated Judge Thomas H. Sutton, of Fayetteville, the present incumbent.

—John D. Bellamy, Democratic candidate for Congress, will speak at the mass meeting to be held in Columbus county August 3d. Place of meeting will be announced hereafter.

—There will be an excursion from Clinton to Wilmington Friday, July 29th, run by colored people. The train will leave Clinton at 7 A. M., and a special car will be reserved for whites.

—The delegates to the Republican State Convention at Raleigh returned home yesterday. Mr. Fred. B. Rice, who was not a delegate but who went up to attend the convention, also came back yesterday.

—Mrs. Mayo's hotel, on Ocean View beach, was crowded with guests yesterday. It was impossible for her to serve all the applicants for meals and every room was occupied last night. All speak complimentary of Mrs. Mayo's table.

—Parties who came up from Southport yesterday morning say that during a severe thunder storm Wednesday evening the residence of a colored man in the suburbs of that town was struck by lightning and the wreck was soon consumed by flames.

BRAVE CAPTAIN INGRAM.

The Hero of the Steamship Delaware at at Home With His Family—Now Commands the Benefactor.

Capt. Alfred Ingram, now known as the hero of the Delaware, on account of his heroic conduct when his ship was destroyed by fire on Friday night, July 8th, arrived in the city last night on the *Benefactor*, of which he will be in command for several trips if not longer.

Last night a STAR reporter found him at his home, 519 South Fifth street, quietly smoking his pipe with his family grouped around him. Several friends, who had heard of the captain's arrival also dropped in to see him and to hear him talk of his thrilling experiences. He talks in a matter of fact way about the burning of the ship, which showed that he did not place as high an estimate upon his conduct as others do. When asked how he managed to keep cool amid circumstances so threatening, he replied that he knew that there would be general alarm and excitement if it became known that the captain of the ship had lost his head, and consequently he made every effort to keep quiet and collected. The way in which he succeeded has made him the object of admiration of thousands of people all over this country.

Capt. Ingram has been connected with the Clyde line for over twenty years. He was born in Wilmington, Delaware, but began with the Clyde line before the mast from Philadelphia. For eighteen months past he has been running the *Delaware* between Boston, Jacksonville and Charleston. He made one trip here on the *Delaware* about a year ago, but has not been running here regularly in five or six years.

Capt. Ingram will leave here to-day for Georgetown, but will return by here on his way to New York. First officer Macbeth who was with Capt. Ingram on the *Delaware* is also with him on the *Benefactor*.

SPECIAL AGENT'S WORK DONE.

Mr. Harry P. Miller, of the Bell Telephone Traffic Department, Left Yesterday for New York.

Mr. Harry P. Miller, special agent for the traffic department of the Southern Bell Telephone Company, left for New York yesterday, where he will report to headquarters and then go upon a two weeks' vacation, which he will spend at various Northern watering places. He has been in this city the past several weeks in the interest of the increased rates for the Wilmington exchange, assisting Manager F. L. Woodruff in renewing contracts at the higher rates. STAR readers will remember that the change of rate is from $20 to $30 for business phones and from $15 to $18 for residence phones. Manager Woodruff says the change in the rate has been accepted by patrons here with good spirit and less than half a dozen phones have been discontinued.

Mr. P. W. Miller, a younger brother of Mr. Harry P. Miller, was here with him the past several days. He is also a special agent, and is connected with the private exchange department of the company.

MINES HAVE BEEN REMOVED.

And Ships Can Pass In and Out When They Choose.

The work of removing the torpedoes and submarine mines at the mouth of the river was completed yesterday at noon. The detachment of civil engineers who came here from Willet's Point to lay the mines discharged the somewhat perilous duty of taking them up, using the government boats *James T. Easton*, *H. C. Wright* and *Cynthia*.

The most dangerous part of the work was in removing the dynamite from the shells. The explosives will all be stored away in a safe place to await a future emergency.

Capt. W. E. Craighill, Corps of Engineers of the U. S. Army, announces that in accordance with orders from the Secretary of the Treasury he has had the mines removed and vessels can pass in and out without restrictions until further orders.

Seaboard Air Line's War Atlas.

The STAR is in receipt of a Seaboard Air Line war atlas. It is prepared by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago and New York, and is quite ahead of expectations even. It is full of information particularly about the United States and Spain. There is hardly a question that one could ask about these two countries as to their area, population, finances, commerce, fighting strength, etc, etc., that is not fully answered by this atlas. It is printed on strong substantial paper and with its perfect typographical make up it is a very valuable production.

A Ride to Thornbury.

A delightful ride to "Thornbury" on the *Almont* was given by Miss Mabel Powers to a few of her friends on day before yesterday. Refreshments were served and the time sped by rapidly. Those composing the party were Misses Sue Clark, Tallulah DeRosset, Leonora Cantwell, Carrie Wright and Mabel Powers; Messrs. DeLeon Sutherland, Henry McMillan, Bellamy Harriss, George Davis and Almond Elliott.

No mineral waters in the world is superior to that of Jackson Springs for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration or Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Read advertisement in the STAR. †

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. T. A. Smoot, of Greensboro, was here yesterday.

— Mr. B. A. Dean, of Aberdeen, is registered at The Orton.

— Mr. J. M. Walker, of Fayetteville, arrived in the city last night.

— Mr. Robert McRae, of Laurinburg, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. T. Collins and wife, of Burgaw, were visitors in the city yesterday.

— Ex-Judge W. R. Allen, of Goldsboro, spent a short while in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. C. Mintz, of Brunswick county, was here yesterday, going to Wallace.

— Mr. R. H. and W. T. Jordan, of Charlotte, were registered at The Orton yesterday.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Wiggs, Jr., of New York, are visiting the family of Capt. J. O. Wiggs.

— Miss Julia Settle, of Greensboro, a sister of Hon. Thomas Settle, is visiting Miss Tallulah DeRosset.

— Mr. W. M. Hayes, of Pencock's Store, and J. W. Harrelson, of Clarendon, were callers at the STAR Office yetersday.

— Mr. Corbett, of Mount Olive, left for his home yesterday, after a pleasant stay of two weeks on Ocean View beach.

— Mr. and Mrs. Philander Pearsall, who have been in Morganton the past several days, are spending a week at Tate Springs, Tenn.

— Mr. Freeman and daughter, of Walnut Cove, spent the last two weeks on Ocean View beach and left yesterday for their home.

— Miss Sue Gunning and her friend from Columbus, Ohio, are in the city, visiting Miss Mary Lill McKoy, corner of Front and Orange.

— Mr. H. J. Dangerfield, a popular young gentleman of Winston, left for his home yesterday, much to the regret of his numerous friends here.

— Mr. and Mrs. King, of Monroe, and Mr. and Mrs. Shoulder, of Florence, were among yesterday's arrivals at Mrs. Mayo's hotel, on Ocean View beach.

— Mrs. McLeod and daughter, Miss Maud, and Mr. and Mrs. Stover are spending some time at Roaring Gap, a popular mountain resort in Western North Carolina.

— Mr. and Mrs. Sneed, of Winston, left for their home yesterday after a pleasant stay of two weeks, the guests of Mr. Sneed's brother Mr. Emmit H. Sneed of this city.

— The family of Rev. Andrew P. Tyer, pastor of Grace Methodist Church, left yesterday for the Summer. Mrs. Tyer and daughter, Miss Isla, will spend some time in Greensboro.

— Miss Lilea Watson, of Princeton, who has been in the city for some time, the guest of relatives, left for her home yesterday, accompanied by her sister, Miss Fannie Watson, who will not return before Fall.

— Southport *Standard*: Messrs. J. H. Sloan, of Augusta, Ga.; H. A. Ligan, of Spartanburg, S. C., and Frank Stedman, of Wilmington, are spending a few days fishing and sailing in our waters. They are registered at the Stuart House.

— Mr. A. F. Messick, who conducts an extensive wholesale grocery business in Winston, with a branch house in Charlotte, left for Winston yesterday morning after spending the past two weeks at Mrs. Mayo's Hotel on Ocean View beach. Mrs. Messick will remain on the beach for a week or ten days longer.

RESIDENCE RAIDED.

Thieves Ransack Mr. S. H. Fishblate's Dwelling on Market Street.

Robberies of houses are getting extremely frequent, too much so for the satisfaction of the public who are complaining heavily about the failure of the authorities to check this nuisance. The most recent victim is Mr. S. H. Fishblate. When Mrs. Fishblate came up to the city from her beach residence yesterday she found that the city residence, on Market between Eighth and Ninth streets, had been entered by the use of false keys. Bureau drawers and wardrobes had also been opened with false keys and their contents scattered over the floor. It was not possible to tell exactly how much had been stolen. The house is situated near an electric light and the thief or thieves displayed great boldness in entering a house so exposed.

Soldiers from Caswell.

Several of the soldiers from Battery C, Sixth Artillery, Fort Caswell, came up to the city yesterday. Among them a STAR reporter noticed Hospital Steward Frank Lahna, First Sergeant Pike, Sergeant McMullen and Privates Swatty and Jenkins. Sergeant Pike was on his way North, having retired from the army after thirty years' service. The other three, with the exception of Hospital Steward Lahna, were going North after the expiration of the terms for which they enlisted. They hope to reenlist somewhere where the chances for getting to the front are better than at Caswell.

NOTICE!

By direction of the Secretary of War, the submarine mines at the mouth of Cape Fear River, N. C., have been taken up and all restrictions as to the navigation of the river have been removed. W. E. CRAIGHILL,
Captain, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

COMPLIMENTARY RECEPTION

Last Night by Miss Anita DeRosset in Honor of Miss Theodora Grimes of Grimesland.

The elegant home of Col. Wm. L. DeRosset, No. 310 Ann street, was thronged with a merry company of Wilmington's most popular society folk and visitors last night. The occasion was a delightful complimentary reception tendered her friends by Miss Anita DeRosset in honor of her charming guest, Miss Theodora Bryan Grimes, of Grimesland.

Miss DeRosset, as hostess, provided a round of pleasurable entertainment, every feature of which was heartily shared by all her guests. A course of delicious refreshments was served.

It was past 12 o'clock when the invited guests took leave of their fair hostess and her guest of honor, every one enthusiastic in declaring the evening one of the most enjoyable of the season.

The following ladies and gentlemen were in attendance:

Miss Julia Settle, Greensboro; Miss Leita Phillips, Tarboro; Miss May Tayloe, Washington; Miss Mary Smith, South Carolina; Miss Skinner, Oxford; Misses Mary Treat Peck, Kate Harriss, Kate Harlowe, Louise Bunting, Fannie Green, Mary Jennings Bellamy, Jane Meares, Nessie Cotchett, Alice Boatwright, Lucy Wootten, Leonora Cantwell, Augusta Wiggins, Bettie DeRosset, Carrie Harriss, Olive Armstrong, Kate Mafflitt, Jeanie Peck, Octavia Boatwright, Tallulah DeRosset, Alice Borden. Messrs. James Cotchett, Geo. James, Leon Southerland, Willie Martin, Greath Angel, Robert Nash, Reid French, Edward T. Taylor, Swift Boatwright, Keith Calder, Clarence Maffitt, Alf Moffitt, Harry Croswell, Walter Daggett, Fab Haywood, Ted Brown, James Black, Victor Boatwright, James Royster, H. C. Coles, Jr., O. A. Wiggins, Jr., Geo. Chadbourn, Adam Empie and Jas. Cowan.

HANOVER CLUB HOP.

An Occasion of Much Enjoyment For Clubmen and Their Guests.

The Hanover Seaside Club hop at their admirably appointed club house on Carolina Beach last night was an occasion of very much pleasure for clubmen and their guests. There was a goodly delegation from Wilmington as well as a number of residents on the beach. The music was excellent and there were quite a number of dancers. The verandas were thronged with spectators. The club is to be congratulated upon the success which is attending all their special functions. The last boat from the beach reached the Market street dock at 12.30 o'clock this morning.

Recruits for the Nantucket.

Chief Yeoman Walker W. Vick, of the *Nantucket*, left last night, returning to Port Royal. He first expected to leave on Wednesday evening, but had his furlough extended a day. He had been in the city since Monday night and had two whole days here to greet his many friends.

Several recruits for the *Nantucket* have been found. They will probably be examined here by Dr. C. P. Wertenbaker, and will leave here for Port Royal early next week.

Lieut. W. M. Atkinson is still in the city and will be here several days longer.

Excursion from Conway.

A big excursion from Conway, S. C., arrived in the city yesterday at 10.40 A. M. in seven coaches and a baggage car. It was managed by Mr. R. B. King, of Conway, and brought passengers from points between Conway and Vineland, inclusive. The excursionists, of whom there were between four and five hundred, were taken through to Wrightsville beach, returning to the city in the afternoon and leaving for home at 7 o'clock last night.

Funeral of the Late Mrs. Skipper.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Julia W. Skipper took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock from her late residence, corner of Sixth and Swann streets. Numerous friends of the family witnessed the solemn services which were conducted by Rev. J. W. Craig. The interment was made at Oakdale Cemetery.

That Dog Tax Case.

The case to have been tried in the Mayor's Court yesterday in which the defendant is charged with keeping a dog on his premises with no tax tag on the collar will not be tried until noon to-day. Mr. Charles Harris is the defendant and he asked yesterday to be allowed until to-day to consult a lawyer.

They are Usurpers.

The members of the Foster Board of Commissioners are usurpers. They know they have no legal title to the offices they claim to hold. A prominent Republican said yesterday that since a Democratic and a Republican judge had both decided against them they ought to "get out at once."

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure promp and regular delivery.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

PITTSBORO VS. WILMINGTON.

A Game of Base Ball by the O. A. N. Team For Next Friday Afternoon at Hilton Park.

A big game of base ball is scheduled for next Friday on the Hilton Park diamond between the Wilmington O. A. N. team and the Pittsboro team. It is confidently believed that an exciting game is in store for those who patronize the club.

The Pittsboro team has quite a reputation for great ball and the O. A. N. boys propose to give them all they can attend to. Williams of the Wake Forest team is pitching for Pittsboro.

Two fine players have been added to the O. A. N. team. They are Tate of the University team and Royster for the Wake Forest team. During the past season Royster made a record of 1,000, average fielding. Tate is well known as a crack pitcher and he and Sweeney will do their best to puzzle the Pittsboro batters with some wonderful curves. Manager Black is quite hopeful that his team will make quite an extra good record in their next game, and the people of the city should lend their ample encouragement by their presence.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

Appointments for Public Speaking Made By the Democratic State Committee.

Addresses will be made during the month of August in the following counties by the Democratic speakers named, by virtue of appointments made by the Democratic State Committee.

FOR AUGUST 2.

Duplin county—Chas. R. Thomas, W. R. Allen, D. H. McLean and Rodolph Duffy.

FOR AUGUST 3.

Catawba county—Lee S. Overman, A. Leazer.
Durham county—W. W. Kitchin, Chas. M. Busbee, R. B. Boone.
Rutherford county—James H. Pou, James A. Lockhart.
Pitt county—Chas. B. Aycock, Swift Galloway.
Rockingham county—A. L. Brooks, C. B. Watson, John R. Webster.
Lenoir county—E. W. Pou, B. F. Aycock, D. L. Ward.
Jackson county—Locke Craig.
Columbus county—R. T. Bennett, John D. Bellamy.
Robeson county—Thomas J. Jarvis, Walter H. Neal.
Union county—Chas. M. Cooke, J. H. Currie, J. T. LeGrand.

FOR AUGUST 3 AND 4.

Gaston county, River Bend—Col. J. S. Carr, T. F. Klutz, J. D. McCall, Heriot Clarkson.

Where the town is not named the local committees will give due notice before the time for the speaking arrives.

— The regular, *bona fide* mail circulation of THE MORNING STAR is larger than the mail circulation of all other Wilmington Dailies combined.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HELLO! HELLO!
IS THAT 109? **Yes Sir.**
Then send me at once one of those extra fine
Beef Tongues,
I hear you are selling for
25c.
Just in, Fresh and Fine. Going like hot cakes.
ONLY TO BE HAD AT
THE UNLUCKY CORNER.
S. W. SANDERS.
jy 22 tf

BAGGING AND TIES.

500	Rolls Bagging.
800	Bundles Ties.
900	Bushels Corn.
750	Bushels Meal.
50	Boxes Meat.
850	Barrels Flour.
100	Barrels Sugar.
125	Boxes Crackers.
100	Boxes Candy.

W. B. Cooper,
Wholesale Grocer,
jy 21 tf Wilmington, N. C.

"Experience is a Dear Teacher."
We have had our EXPERIENCE and have paid for it. So in buying your
Medicines & Filling Prescriptions
from me, you run no risk whatever. It is no EXPERIMENT with us now. We know exactly what we are doing and how to do it. Ask any doctor in this town.
TELEPHONE, store 150, and residence 209.
Yours, for some of your business,
James D. Nutt, The Druggist.
my 22 tf

Carolina Beach and Southport STEAMBOAT LINE.
Following Schedule in Effect After Wednesday, June 8.
Leave Wilmington, daily except Sunday, for Carolina Beach, 6 and 9.15 A. M.; 3 and 5.15 P. M. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—Leave Wilmington, 7.30 P. M.; leave Beach, 6.30 P. M.
Leave Beach, 7 A. M.; 1.00 P. M.; 3.45 P. M.; 6.00 P. M.
Leave Wilmington Sunday, 10 A. M.; 2.30 and 7.30 P. M. Leave Beach, 12.30 P. M.; 6 and 6.30 P. M.
9.15 A. M. boat through for Southport—Leaves Southport, 12.00 M.
Fare on 5.15 and 7.30 P. M boats to pier and return, 15 cents.
J. W. Harper.
je 5 tf

CHEESE!
HAVE YOU EVER TRIED OURS?
It is the best CREAM CHEESE that we can buy and the price is only
15c per pound.
THE KING GROCERY CO.
'Phone 287. B. F. KING, MANAGER, Fourth Street Bridge.
jy 19 tf

BUSINESS LOCALS
IN "THE MORNING STAR"
COST BUT A CENT A WORD.
NO AD. FOR LESS THAN 20c.
HAVE YOU LOST ANYTHING?
HAVE YOU FOUND ANYTHING?
WANT TO SELL A HOUSE?
WANT TO RENT A HOUSE?
NEED A COOK?
WANT A NURSE?
WANT TO BORROW MONEY?
WANT TO LEND MONEY?
WANT A SITUATION?
WANT A BOOKKEEPER?
WANT TO BUY OR SELL A COW OR HORSE?
DO YOU WISH TO SELL A FARM?
DO YOU WISH TO BUY A FARM?
DO YOU WANT A WIFE?
Do You Want Anything?
A Cent a Word is a Mere Trifle for An Advertisement.
The Price is so Low That You Can Afford to Detail Your Needs in Print, and Save Correspondence.
Try "The Morning Star."
Guaranteed Circulation Larger Than That of Any Other Daily Newspaper Published in Wilmington.

R. R. LOVE & BRO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.
Full line of Fancy and Heavy Groceries at bottom prices. Consignments of all kinds solicited. Cattle a specialty. Naval Stores and Cotton. 107 North Water street. R. R. LOVE & BRO.
jy 13 1m

Blue Ridge Springs The Favorite Summer Resort of the Virginia Mountains. Twenty six consecutive seasons under the management of PHIL. F. BROWN
my 22 2m

THIS IS HOT WEATHER.
But you wouldn't know it if you were at CAROLINA BEACH. Come down and try it a while, and be sure to
Stop at the Kure House.
Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Board by the day, week or month. Good fare and every comfort for guests. For rates, apply to
Mrs. Hans A. Kure.
jy 21 1m

Wilmington Seacoast R. R.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 27TH, 1898.
Leave Wilmington daily, except Sundays, 6.30 and 10.10 A. M.; 2.30, 5.00 and 7.15 P. M. Sunday, 10.10 A. M.; 2.30 and 7.15 P. M.
Leave Ocean View daily, except Sundays, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 3.45, 6.00 and 10 P. M Sunday, 11.30 A. M., 6 and 9.30 P. M.
On Fridays there will be two late trains up, 10 and 11.30 P. M.
The Saturday Special, leaving Wilmington at 1 P. M., and the 11.30 P. M. train from Ocean View, will be discontinued.
Freight will be carried on the 10.10 A. M. and 5 P. M. trains only, except vegetables and meats on the 6.30 A. M. No goods will be received unless accompanied by a way bill and freight prepaid. GEO. R. FRENCH, President.
R. O. GRANT Superintendent. je 28 tf

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, HELD JUNE 22ND, THE USUAL
Semi-annual Dividend of 3 Per Cent.
Was Declared.
LOCAL STOCKHOLDERS MAY RECEIVE THEIR DIVIDEND CHECK BY CALLING AT THE BANK
J. W. Norwood, President.
je 23 tf

W. S. W.
JUL 17 1898

CANCELLATION STAMPS
as above, with box of dates running to 1907, made on short notice.
Seal Presses,
Stock Certificates and Seals at Low Prices.
Rand Stamps, Band Daters, Autograph Stamps, Half Tone Engraving.
Rand & McNally's Map of the World, 1898, 4 x 6 1-2 feet, for 99c.
This Map will be valuable in helping you to locate places of interest these war times.
WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS,
15 Princess street, Wilmington, N. C.
Bell 'Phone 249. jy 17 tf

SPECIAL SALE
this week in
Black Goods and Summer Fabrics.
Carpets, Mattings, Oil-Cloth, Portieres, Screens, Mosquito Nets, Trunks, Bags, and Window Shades.
Bathing Suits and Caps for Ladies and Gents.
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Underwear in all grades.
Just received, the largest assortment of PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS from
$1.00 to $3.00.
The C. W. Polvogt Co.
jy 10 tf

ARE YOU WHITE?
Along with Christianity we can conquer the world, commercially and otherwise long before we CONQUER CUBA.
We Are Offering
"Cuban Blossom" Cigars,
"Renown,"
"Topical Twist-head,"
Altogether superior to any CIGARS sold for 5 cents, the sale of which on this market runs into hundreds of thousands. SMOKERS ask for these brands and take no substitute, as the substitute only makes more money for the seller. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Vollers & Hashagen,
General Provision Dealers for sale of Meats, Lard, Canned Meats, Corn, &c.
jy 17 tf Nutt Street, A. C. L. Crossing.

Drugs, Drugs.
12 Dozen 2-ounce Castor Oil.
12 Dozen 3-ounce Castor Oil
1 Gross 1-8 ounce Quinine.
1 Gross 1-4 ounce Quinine.
1 Gross Laudanum.
1 Gross Paregoric.
Assafœtida, Camphor, Pills, etc.
Ask for Quotations
before purchasing elsewhere.
R. R. STONE & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
jy 13 tf 5 and 7 South Water St.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.

Sixth District—John D. Bellamy, of New Hanover.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District—Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort.
Second District—Hon. Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.
Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.
Sixth District—Hon. Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.
Seventh District—Hon. Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.
Eleventh District—Hon. W. Alexander Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR SOLICITOR.

Sixth District—Rodolph Duffy, of Onslow.

AN INDUSTRAL EMPIRE.

Within the past few years many of the leading journals of the North and West have devoted much attention to the industral growth and progress of the South, and they have done much to call attention to her varied resources and the attractions and inducements they offer to men of enterprise and capital. From time to time we have presented extracts from these Journals, to show their views and how they sometimes catch on to advantages which we ourselves overlook. Some of the very best advertising done for the South has been done by these papers because they reach a class a of people whom Southern papers do not reach, and cannot be suspected of sectional partiality or of exaggeration, as Southern papers would be if they made the same statements.

When papers published in the cotton manufacturing centres of New England concede the superior advantages of the South for that industry and give their reasons for conceding it, or when papers published in the iron and steel manufacturing centres of the North concede the superior advantages of the South for these industries and give their reasons for conceding it, they certainly cannot be suspected of favoring the South through partiality, and their statements should have great weight, much more weight than similar statements in Southern papers would have however well supported by facts.

We have recently produced some extracts from the Philadelphia *Record*, a paper published in one of the great iron and steel centres of the Union, on the growing steel industry of the South and especially of Alabama, and herewith produce another from *The Age of Steel*, a journal which keeps a close eye on the industrial progress of the several sections of the country. This article does not dwell on any particular industry but on the general progress and on the promising future for the South as an industrial empire. It says:

A great industrial awakening has take place in the sisterhood of the Southern States. Their resources are being exploited, and Nature's rich endowment of raw material in the way of iron ore, coal, etc., is being vigorously appropriated, while their sugar and cotton industries are being persistently and intelligently cultivated. In furnace and field, forest and mine, and in mill and workshop, we see the aroused energies of what is yet to be an industrial empire. If these facts are not misleading and the signs of the times are not at fault, the commercial destiny of the South is practically assured. The forces working to this end are in motion, and sooner or later must accomplish their purpose. Moreover, the circle of opportunity widens as the capacity of production increases. The road opens as the foot pushes forward. The South has its hands on the key of foreign trade in China, Japan and the faraway east. In the Pacific trade it will be an important factor and the more distinctly so when a trans-isthmian canal becomes a fact. Foreign traders and shipowners are already forecasting Southern importance in this trade, and according to the report of the American consul general at Bangkok, plans are being already laid to secure the commercial plum when it ripens. The cotton of the South will find new markets in China and Japan, while in the exchange of commodities such Southern ports as Norfolk, Savannah, Galveston, Charleston, New Orleans, Mobile, etc., will be important points of imports and exports. With Asiatic markets in reach, and with a plentitude of products, both raw and manufactured, to meet their demands, and the coincidence of geographical advantages, no sane man can question the possibilities of Southern commerce."

How often do the greatest results come to sections and nations through agencies neither of their planning nor creation, and sometimes in spite of them through agencies that for a time may have been regarded as calamities. As an illustration, the war between the North and the South, which resulted in the loss of so many lives and in the emancipation of 4,000,000 of slaves, was a very great calamity, for it impoverished thousands of people and revolutionized our industrial system, but it was a blessing in disguise, for while it emancipated the slave it also emancipated his master from the thraldom of inherited methods, and opened a new era of industrial endeavor and of broadening out which is making the South a great industrial empire, and in time will make her the greatest on the continent. She is richer, more self-reliant and more independent to-day than she ever was, and looks with a hopefulness to the future as no other section of the country does, and with good reasons.

Her resources are more varied and more valuable than those of any other section, and can be more easily and more cheaply developed and utilized. She has within her own borders without drawing upon any other section or nation all the elements necessary to build up a great and prosperous industrial empire. While the soil can grow anything that is grown in any other section it will grow scores of valuable products that cannot be produced in other sections, or if produced at all cannot be profitably produced. Her cultivators of the soil are making millions of dollars annually now out of things they never thought of years ago, as an illustration of which note the immense and growing trucking industry of the coast region of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, the immense and growing berry industry of the same area, and the immense and growing fruit and melon industries of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, industries which were not thought of until within the past decade or two, but now bring in annually millions of dollars. They are favored by the climate which matures the vegetables and fruit for market long before they can be matured in States further north, even if they can be grown at all, which ensures the producers the highest price. And there are yet other things that may be profitably grown, such as the sugar beet, sugar cane (confined now to a limited area,) hemp, flax, tea, to all of which as yet but little if any attention has been given, but may and probably will some day become great industries. She can if she will become a great wheat growing section and the greatest cattle and sheep growing section of the Union, and some day may be this. Agriculturally her possibilities are simply unlimited. A section agriculturally rich which can produce a variety of valuable products can become financially rich with intelligent methods.

But with this there are her mineral and timber resources, both of which represent unlimited possibilities and unbounded wealth, especially when we have the trade inviting world for a market for the products of our skill and enterprise.

There were those who when the war broke out between this country and Spain took a gloomy view of it and asked where the South was to be benefitted by it. They could only see what was then in sight and judged the picture as they saw it. Much has been added to the picture since which they did not see and no one else saw or imagined. Events have happened not of our planning or creating, events which will have a mighty influence in shaping the future of the South. They have opened up a new and a broader world as a market for the natural and manufactured products of the South, which will find their way into the great Pacific, with its teeming millions, through the watery gateway that will be opened in the isthmus, which has heretofore been an insurmountable barrier to our commerce. *The Age of Steel* does not overdraw the picture, and it is a pleasant one for us to gaze upon.

HE DIDN'T GET IT.

Governor Russell and his strikers were for some time before the meeting of the Republican convention at Raleigh busily engaged in working up an "endorsement" by the convention, but they didn't get it, and what is more they did not dare to make the attempt lest the convention sit down hard upon them.

Logue Harris, who seems to have been manipulating the business for his chief, endeavored to have the committee on resolutions use the word "endorse" instead of commend, in the resolution referring to the State administration, but the committee wouldn't have it. What is equally if not more significant the committee studiously refrained from the mention of Gov. Russell's name, while it proclaimed itself "justly proud of the distinguished record and splendid services of the acknowledged leader of the Republican party of North Carolina, the Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard." It expressed its "lasting gratitude to Hon. A. E. Holton," chairman of the State committee, and gave "cordial thanks" to Secretary Hyams, but not a word of praise for the anxious and expectant Governor, who was there looking for it, except in so far as he was bunched with the other State officers in the resolution commending the administration. If they said anything about the State administration at all, (and they could not avoid saying something) they couldn't eliminate the Governor, however much some of them may have felt inclined to do it, for that would have been too rough.

His strikers pretend to believe that the "commendation" of the State administration is equivalent to an "endorsement" of Governor Russell, but that is not so and they know it, for the resolutions entirely ignore him while lauding McKinley, Pritchard, Holton and even Secretary Hyams. If that wasn't a cold-blooded, deliberate, back-handed swipe we do not know how to construe plain language, or actions that speak more plainly than words.

If that convention was proud of Daniel L. Russell, as it was of Jeter C. Pritchard, it would have said so, but the fact is it wasn't proud of him, but didn't think it good politics to say so and therefore passed him over in silence just as it did that erstwhile distinguished ally, Marion Butler.

Applause is cheap, especially in a convention where the colored brother, who enjoys that kind of exercise, is largely present, but there was only one small instalment of applause, and then not enough to fill his hat, when a colored orator mentioned his name linked to several others, so there is some doubt as to whether the applause was for him or the others, or for the orator who warmed 'em up, with the thermometer at about 96, behind a fan.

As we read the proceedings our distinguished Governor, (who was there in person, with his fan) was unceremoniously relegated, sat down upon and given practically to understand that he must take position behind "Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard, the acknowledged leader of the Republican party of North Carolina," and Hon. A. E. Holton, the machine runner.

We have too much respect for Governor Russell's mental balance to imagine for a moment that he looks on all this as an "endorsement." If he does we are curious to know what construction he would put on an army mule kick.

MINOR MENTION.

The Cuban Junta in New York shows good sense in remonstrating with the Cuban commanders and warning them against pursuing a course that would result in complications with the United States. The Junta understands this Government and the American people better than do the Cubans in the field, who have had fewer opportunities to study this country, or the situation, and are about as ignorant of both as the average Spaniard. They doubtless had an idea that this Government was going to pursue the war somewhat on their guerilla plan, and that as fast as it picked up towns it would turn them over to them, and were, therefore, disappointed when Santiago was not so turned over. Some of them (which includes some of the commanders) are suspicious as to the intent of this Government and are apprehensive that instead of securing their independence they will simply be hitched on to the United States, but this is the outgrowth of ignorance in reference to a people of whom they know little, and that little learned from the prejudiced and ignorant Spaniards, against whom they have been and are now fighting. The Junta understands this country and the situation better and will doubtless use due diligence in keeping the fools and hot-heads in the Cuban armies within proper bounds. No people in the world have ever had such a generous offer made to them, an offer that practically means the winning of their independence, organizing a government, getting everything in good shape for them, and then turning the island, peaceful and free from an enemy, over to their guidance and control.

* *

Talk about cut and dried affairs, but for a sure-enough cut and dried put up job the late Republican so-called convention at Raleigh takes the cake. The colored contingent was there, of course, because it is that which gives the natural color to a Republican convention in this part of the domain, but it was coralled and didn't have much, if anything to do with manipulating that "representative convention." That part was done by the Federal and State officers who were there in force. Conventions usually select their own chairman, but in this cut and dried affair Jim Boyd, who lives in Washington, was settled upon by the manipulators before the convention met. Jim couldn't be there, but they got a telegram from him stating that although he couldn't be with them in the flesh he was in spirit, and therefore they had to choose another chairman, and to be sure of him took one who was in sight. The resolutions were put up by Jeter Pritchard, who, like Jim Boyd, wasn't there in the flesh, but was in spirit and by proxy in the person of Congressman Pearson, who managed to get in a pretty hefty endorsement of Jeter, while cruelly ignoring our distinguished Governor. The presumption is that part of a convention's business is to make nominations for State offices or to ratify nominations made, but this convention delegated that business to the State committee, the object of which doubtless was to give the State committee a chance to dicker with the Populists, and swap Republican votes for Populist votes. They didn't own up to that, but that is what was meant by this delegation of power to the committee. As a cut and dried affair, the whole layout was a daisy.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Goldsboro *Headlight*: The death of Mr. Cullen Howell occurred at his home in this city, Wednesday evening, after a short illness, in the 42nd year of his age.

— Charlotte *News*: Four Mormon elders were here this morning. Two of them left to-day for other 'fields of labor' and the other two are still in the city. They are working in Mecklenburg and Union.

— Morganton *Herald*: We were shown a few days ago by Mr. D. McKenzie a valuable quantity of gold in the natural state obtained from the Nibelung mine, in this county about midway between this place and Lenoir. It is claimed that this mine shows the richest auriferous deposits of any yet discovered hereabouts, and the specimens we have seen appear to substantiate the statement.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Charles Walker, an old colored man, was found dead yesterday morning after daylight near the railroad crossing at Hill street. He had been struck by the train, presumably the vestibule, and been knocked some distance from the track. It was not known that he was killed until after daylight, when his body was found by some negroes who were passing to their work.

— Greenville *Reflector*: Mr. Robt. Worthington, of Ayden, died Monday night. He was within a few weeks of ninety years old, and was one of the best citizens we had in the county. —— At about midnight on Monday night Mrs. Lida Edwards, wife of Mr. H. C. Edwards, passed peacefully from earth to heaven. She had been sick about four weeks with typhoid fever. Mrs. Edwards was in her 29th year.

— Greensboro *Record*: A farmer named Thomas Hart, living near Lineberry station, on the Factory branch of toe C. F. & Y. V. Railway, was found in the woods near his home Tuesday morning. He had been out the day previous hauling wood to the station and failed to return. After a search he was found beside his wagon, dead. There were no marks of violence about his person and it is taken for granted that he died of heart failure. His team of mules stood beside the body all night.

— Raleigh *Post*: Private Martin, of Company M, from Murphy, died Wednesday morning at the hospital in Camp Russell. This is the fifth death in the regiment since its organization. There is a brother of the dead man in the hospital dangerously ill and the surgeons are alarmed about his condition. Until yesterday the brothers occupied cots side by side. Tuesday night they were separated, and yesterday morning the younger of the two passed to rest. Both were taken with measles soon after their arrival here and they suffered a relapse.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: Three sons of Mr. Dudley Gooch, who live near Berea, Granville county, on Sunday afternoon went to the orchard for some fruit. As they were returning to the house they were overtaken by a terrific storm, which amounted almost to a cloud-burst. They took refuge under a large oak tree, which was soon afterward struck by lightning, killing the two oldest boys, Joe and Richard, aged 16 and 14; the youngest, a little fellow only 10 years old, was knocked unconscious for a while. On recovering from the shock he found his two brothers dead near him.

— Clinton *Democrat*: Mr. James Larkin Butler, a well-known citizen of this county, died at the home of Mr. Theophilus Underwood, near Huntley, on Saturday afternoon. He had not been ill long, and his death is supposed to have been due to neuralgia of the heart. Mr. Butler was aged about 73 years, and had been in declining health for several years. He was an uncle of Senator Marion Butler. —— Mr. Jas. Moore, of South Clinton, has a fine crop of tobacco this year. We have been shown a leaf of tobacco thirty inches long and eighteen inches wide from Mr. Moore's farm. It is encouraging to know that our farmers are getting more and more into tobacco growing. —— Mr. M. R. Matthis was fishing for trout and perch in Six Runs near Taylor's Bridge on Saturday when he noticed an unusual commotion in the water indicating the presence of an enormous fish. He sent up to the bridge for a sein and assistance. Messrs. M. M. and Johnnie Matthis came down with the sein and the three made a haul. They landed a tremendous sturgeon, weighing 120 pounds, and measuring 6 feet and 10 inches in length and 3 feet in circumference. It was the largest fish ever caught in Six Runs, and the second sturgeon to be caught in these waters for many years.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist.

Persons troubled with diarrhœa will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhœa, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a travelling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TWINKLINGS.

— It is a singular fact that the man who knows it all usually disagrees with the other man who knows it all—*Puck.*

— A Theory: "What a number of consonants they use in the Russian language." "Yes; whoever originated the Russian language must have got it 'pid.'"—*Puck.*

— "I understand that our friend now rejoices in the title of 'Colonel.'" "Yes," replied Major Mott, rather disparagingly. "But he had to go to war to get it."—*Washington Star.*

— Jimmy—"Is your aunt on your mother's or your father's side?" Tommy—"Sometimes on one and sometimes the other. It depends on who is getting the best of it."—*Tit Bits.*

— Ammonia: Davie nudged Edith and pointed to a bottle on the shelf, "Don't smell of that," he whispered earnestly; "it looks like water, but it's the kind of stuff hornets are loaded with."—*Judge.*

— A Receptive pupil: Mistress—"Bridget, these are ewers. I hope you will not call them jugs any more."

Bridget—"Thank ye, mum. Sure, an' is these cups mine, too?"—*The Jewelers' Weekly.*

— The lady in the Sunbonnet—"Oh I guess you think whatever you say goes!" The lady in the Curl Papers—"If you hear it, it does; it goes all over the neighborhood."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Fat Citizen—"You are a pretty small chap to be runnin' an elevator, ain't you bub?" The small chap—Yes, I guess I be. They hired me 'cause the darned rope broke so many times with the elevator boys." And the fat man walked.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

— Forethought.—"I don't know whether to regard this young author as a marvel of courtesy or a phenomenal specimen of assurance," said the magazine editor's assistant. "What has he done?" "Inclosed a stamp to be put on the check in payment for his article."—*Washington Star.*

— Looking the Matter Over: "Have you considered the trouble we may have with people abroad if we annex these outlying islands?" "Not much," replied the matter-of-fact Congressman. "But I have given some thought to the trouble we're likely to have with constituents at home if we don't."—*Washington Star.*

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Peace, with honor, to the Spanish mind appears to me [illegible]e after all the provinces are gone. The sensible rule for countries, as for men, is to stop fighting while they have some clothes on.—*Charleston News and Courier, Dem.*

—— Of course it will cost money to send the Spanish prisoners back to Spain. During the Mexican war General Taylor used to say it was cheaper to fight Mexicans than it was to feed them, and he turned his prisoners loose. Likewise, it may be economy to give General Toral and his army free transportation to their homes.—*Baltimore Herald, Ind.*

—— Inspection of the harbor defenses and submarine mines at Santiago seems to have confirmed Commodore Schley in his repeatedly expressed opinion that the American fleet might have entered the harbor at any time without the loss of a single ship. But it stayed outside; fortunately for Schley, to whom opportunity opened the gateway to fame when Cervera made his desperate dash for the open sea.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

— The effect of United States rule in the Antiles is already felt. Improved sanitary conditions have been established wherever our army of invasion has reached. Sources of fever infection, like Siboney, have been burned. A chain of signal service stations is about to be established to minimize the dangers of the terrible tropical hurricanes. Postoffices are being located in Eastern Cuba, and mail facilities are being introduced where heretofore none have existed. It is the invasion of nineteenth century progress into the civilization of Velasquez, Narvaez and De Soto, 350 years ago.—*Philadelphia, Press Rep.*

Thunder and Lightning.

Thunder and lightning, though natural operations, are a cause of great alarm to many. It is seldom any person is injured who keeps away from considerable metallic substances and avoids immediate contact with the walls of the house. The middle of the room is in general perfectly safe, and the lower rooms are safer than the upper. A bed removed at a slight distance from the walls of the room is in perfect security, even if the house were struck. When lead is used on the roofs of buildings particular care should be taken that it communicates with the spouts and by these means with the ground. To determine the distance of the lightning count the seconds between the flash and the thunder and reckon less than a quarter of a mile for every second.—New York Ledger.

A Business Germ.

Talker—I was but a little lad when I started in business.

Walker—That's been the foundation of many a business man's success.

Talker—What has?

Walker—A little ad.—Boston Courier

One She Knew.

Young Spoonamore—You don't mean to tell me seriously, Miss Quickstep, that you don't know one piece of music from another?

Miss Quickstep—Oh, well, I know wedding march when I hear it.—Chicago Tribune.

"Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Ia." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says My W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist.

Oldest Wooden Building In the World.

In St. Nicholas Miss Ida Tigner Hodnett writes of "The Little Japanese at Home." Miss Hodnett says:

The old castles which were the homes of the daimio princes were built of stone, but these, too, were constructed so as to offer as little resistance as possible to earthquake shocks. The walls slant from the base to the roof and are supported within by immense timbers, the inward slope itself being a safeguard against danger from earthquakes. Buildings erected according to the Japanese idea of what is necessary to give security against earthquakes have stood for centuries. Some wooden pagodas of great height are known to have been in existence for 700 years, and the old wooden museum at Nara, in which are preserved the mikado's rare treasures of ages, is fully 1,200 years old. This is a large, oblong building made of logs of keaki (kee-ah-kee), a reddish brown wood, put together in the log cabin style, and it is supported merely on wooden legs resting upon loose stones, as in the case of the ordinary house described above. No part of the building has been renewed except the roof, and this has been put on only three times. The present roof is made of tiles and is about 150 years old. This is in all probability the oldest wooden building in the world, and it is certainly a notable example of the almost imperishable nature of some Japanese woods.

"Willars" Was Willing.

A correspondent of the London Spectator tells this story to illustrate the biting humor of the late Charles Pelham Villiers: "The anecdote," he says, "must be reproduced with unorthographic exactness. Half its point would be lost if it were translated into the queen's English. Mr. Villiers had been asking a Radical elector to support him. 'Yes, I'll support you, but, Willars, we must have a division of property!' 'Certainly,' replied the diplomatic candidate. 'I should be quite in favor of such a messure, but I am afraid that if property is divided there will not be enough for you and me and the rest of us.' After a momentary embarrassment the cheerful and resourceful Socialist hit on a remedy, 'Why, then, Willars, we must diwide again!'"

Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages; and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure; would have it, even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Regular size 50 cts. and $1. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—		
2 ℔ Jute	6½@	6¾
Standard	7 @	7¾
WESTERN SMOKED		
Hams ℔ ℔	11 @	12½
Sides ℔ ℔	7 @	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6 @	7
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ ℔	6½@	6¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6 @	6¾
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	@	1 10
New New York, each	@	1 20
New City, each	@	1 10
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	@	24
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	11 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15 @	18
Northern	18 @	25
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	@	50
Virginia Meal	@	50
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	@	50
CANDLES—℔ ℔—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	8 @	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	@	11
State	10½@	12
COFFEE—℔ ℔—		
Laguyra	12 @	16
Rio	8 @	9
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	11 @	12
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ half-bbl	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	@	5 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5 @	10
Extra	4 25 @	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—		
Low grade	@	3 50
Choice	@	3 75
Straight, ℔ barrel	4 25 @	4 50
First Patent	@	5 25
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn from store, bgs—White	@	52½
Car load, in bags—White	@	50
Oats, from store	33 @	40
Oats, Rust Proof	@	45
Cow Peas	90 @	1 00
HIDES—℔ ℔—		
Green	@	8
Dry	@	14
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—		
Clover Hay	80 @	85
Rice Straw	@	50
Eastern	@	90
Western	@	90
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1½@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—		
Northern	5½@	6¼
North Carolina	5 @	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15 @	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough edge Plank	13 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
Barbadoes, in hogshead	@	26
Barbadoes in barrels	@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads	@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels	@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12 @	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14 @	15
Syrup, in barrels	12 @	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40 @	1 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	11 50 @	12 00
Rump	@	12 00
Prime	@	11 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10 @	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum	@	1 10
Liverpool	@	70
Lisbon	@	70
American	@	70
On 125 ℔ Sacks	@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00 @	6 50
Common	1 50 @	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50 @	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5½@	5¾
Standard A	@	5¼
White Extra C	@	5
Extra C, Golden	@	4¾
C, Yellow	@	4½
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00 @	14 00
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	@	6 00
Mill, Prime	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50 @	6 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed		
℔ M 6-24 heart	7 50 @	8 50
" Sap	5 00 @	6 00
5-24 Heart	4 50 @	5 00
" Sap	4 00 @	4 50
4-24 Heart	6 00 @	6 50
" Sap	5 00 @	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	@	6
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon, Northern	1 00 @	1 00
North Carolina	1 00 @	1 00
WOOL ℔ ℔—Unwashed	@	15

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COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 25 cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 24½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market dull at 95 cents per bbl for Strained and $1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market quiet at $1.10 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at $1.00 per barrel for Hard, $1.50 for Dip, and $1.50 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine firm, 23½c, 23c; rosin, firm, $1.20, $1.25; tar, firm, $1.15; crude turpentine quiet, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	160
Rosin	709
Tar	260
Crude Turpentine	62

Receipts same day last year, 186 casks spirits turpentine, 775 bbls rosin, 63 bbls tar, 33 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5⅝c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary, 3 3-16 cts. ℔ lb; Good Ordinary, 4¼ " "; Low Middling, 5 3-16 " "; Middling, 5⅝ " "; Good Middling, 5⅞ " "

Same day last year, middling 7¼c.

Receipts—5 bales; same day last year, 53.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 75c; Fancy, 75c; Spanish, 70@80c.

CORN.—Firm; 50@52½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00@1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; nams, 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to $2.25; six inch, $2.25 to $3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to $6.50.

TIMBER.—Market steady at $2.50 to $6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Money on call steady at 1@1½ per cent., last loan being at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange weak; actual business in bankers' bills 485¼@485½ for demand; 484@484¼ for sixty days. Posted rates 485@485½ and 486½@487. Commercial bills 483¼. Silver certificates 59¼@59¾. Bar silver 59 5-16. Mexican dollars 45¼. Government bonds were quoted irregular; U. S. new 4's, registered, 124; coupon, 125¼; U. S. 4's 109½; do, coupon, 110; U. S. 2's, 96; U. S. 5's, registered, 111½; do. 5's, coupon, 112½. State bonds—N. C. 6's 125; 4's 1 02.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

NEW YORK, July 21.—Rosin steady; strained, common to good, $1 35@1 40. Spirits turpentine quiet at 27½@28c.

CHARLESTON, July 21.—Spirits turpentine steady at 24½c; no sales. Rosin quiet and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, July 21.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½@25¾c; sales 622 casks; receipts 1,455 casks. Rosin firm; sales 1,560 barrels; receipts 5,315 barrels; prices unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The cotton market to-day showed an increased volume of business but this was at the expense of prices as it resulted chiefly from a desire to liquidate. The underlying cause of weakness here is the tendency to believe that the crop is too large to be handled even at present low prices, with speculation offering no competition against consumers, while the latter class of buyers see no reason to anticipate wants, with advices from the cotton belt so generally favorable. The volume of transactions is not a matter of record, the reporting of transactions having been discontinued by the exchange. It was easy to see, however, that business was more active to-day than it has been for some time past.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 6¼c.

Cotton futures closed steady; sales not reported: July 5.83c, August 5.82c, September 5.84c, October 5.88c, November 5.88c, December 5.91c, January 5.95c, February 5.98c; March 6.04c, April 6.06c, May 6.10.

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 6¼c; middling gulf 6¼c; sales 2,060 bales.

Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 135; exports to the Continent 303 bales; forwarded — bales; sales 2,060 bales; sales to spinners 30 bales; stock (actual) 101,541 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 1,026 bales; exports to Great Britain 380 bales; exports to the Continent 1,103 bales; stock 269,227 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 5,566 bales; exports to Great Britain 9,727 bales; exports to France 50 bales; exports to the Continent 3,544 bales.

Total since September 1st—Net receipts 8,488,173 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,342,746 bales; exports to France 812,560 bales; exports to the Continent 2,952,318 bales.

July 21.—Galveston, easy at 5 13-16c, net receipts 39 bales; Norfolk, quiet at 5¾c, net receipts 143 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6¼c, net receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 6¼, net receipts — bales; Wilmington, firm at 5¾c, net receipts 5 bales; Philadelphia, qui

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INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

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Peppermint
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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NEW YORK.

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Airs.

"If I had not been well born, I might live on stew and be happy as a saleswoman or a clerk," complained one of the girls who work behind the counter of a New York dry goods emporium. "But when I remember my ancestry and what our family might have been if it had not been for a dissipated father it is enough to make me want to throw my shears at the upstarts who order me around here."

"What's the matter with stew?" questioned another saleswoman, in surprise. "I always believed that we ate because we wanted to live—not for the pleasure of it."

"Ah, you do not understand," replied the haughty maid.

"Don't I, though? I think 'tis you who don't. Now, if you were crippled or sick or in hard luck, I wouldn't blame you for kicking. But, say—well, it makes me tired when girls have to go to a graveyard to find something decent in themselves—yes'm, these pocketbooks are reduced from $1.50."—New York Tribune.

Lewis Carroll's Humor.

The second number of The Longbow gives some amusing pieces of Lewis Carroll's humor from the forgotten pages of Oxford pamphlets. During the election at Oxford in 1865 he gave vent to the following Euclidean definition: "Plain superficiality is the character of a speech in which, any two points being taken, the speaker is found to lie wholly with regard to those two points." A note is also given on the right appreciation of examiners: "A takes in ten books and gets a third class; B takes in the examiners and gets a second. Find the value of the examiners in terms of books; also their value in terms when no examination is held."

Too Talkative.

"You was in the minstrel business, wasn't you, Mr. Marigold?"

"Why, no, Johnny. What makes you ask that?"

"Pa said that if you could only be corked up you wouldn't be such a bad sort of fellow."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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THEN OR NOW?

"When I am dead, sweetheart," you say,
"Think of me always at my best.
When o'er my head tall grasses sway
And to my deep and dreamless rest
Nor sob nor call nor sneer can pierce
And land of tongue and stab of pen,
Though love be leal and hate be fierce,
Are less than nothing to me then.

"My poor, pale lips no more can ask
Your gentler thought for fancied wrong
Nor love devise atoning task
And labor in it, glad and strong.
Ignore, then, faults that now you chide.
The hasty word, the careless mien
And causeless heat and foolish pride
Forget, as if they ne'er had been.

"If mem'ry from our past evoke
One moment of divine surprise,
When all the angel in me woke
And you glimpsed Eden in my eyes;
If I, supreme of care and pain
And fullness to heart famine brought,
In reverie live that time again
And thus enshrine me in your thought."

And I make answer, love of mine:
"Think of me at my best today.
This hour renew surprise divine.
Let Eden's light and fragrance play
Into our lives while they are one.
Why should I wait to be forgiven
Till follies and all faults are done
And I am out of reach in heaven?

"What chrism has death? The grave what art
To right all wrong? Do tears make sweet
The Marah of the human heart?
Beloved, while our pulses beat
With very joy of living, while
I lay my head upon your breast
And drink your words and feel your smile,
Thus—now—think of me at my best!"
—Harper's Bazar.

LAUGHTER.

From the Baby's Merry Crow to the Maniac's Terrifying Scream.

Has laughter gone out? Are we never again to have the honest guffaw—the loud laugh, which, as the poet says, bespeaks the vacant mind? Is this really a true account of the rationale of cachinnation? If so, probably it has gone out, at any rate in polite circles, because we are nothing now if we are not cultured and refined, and to be vulgar and to be ignorant are worse offenses than any more explicitly forbidden in the Decalogue. And yet it almost seems a pity too. It is not well, surely, to lose any innocent and, happily, infectious expression of pleasure in a world so bedeviled as ours.

Alas! I fear there is no doubt that the power of irrepressible laughter is the gift of youth and youth only, whether in nations or in individuals. Passing the drawing room door the other afternoon, I could hear inside peal after peal of silvery, girlish laughter. It was Miss Ethel, who was entertaining her school friends with tea and bread and butter and jokes. That is the time of life for laughter. I dare say the jokes would not have made me smile. But when the springtide is blossoming, and the sap is running upward in the trees, and the vernal woods are bursting into leaf and echoing with song, and, wherever you look, all is verdure and joy, almost anything can move quick laughter.

Or there is an earlier stage, when baby is being tickled by mamma and crows with delight. Or, though this, it is true, is often silent, there is that most beautiful of all sights—the little blue eyed boy or girl who lies in the white cot at dawn and smiles and ripples with laughter at some innocent, childish thought. It is good to hear happy laughter it is good to watch these baby smiles.

But laughter can be not only grotesque, but very dreadful as well. To hear a maniac laugh is one of the most terrible experiences. To hear a hundred laugh, as one does in nearing the Isola dei Pazzi at Venice, is a foretaste of the lower regions.

Farther on in the downward path of life, when the end is very near, the failure of the mind is often proclaimed by violent laughter. The old man is back again in the scenes of boyhood and is going over in a dream the days of long ago. I remember well, lying awake in London lodgings, through an otherwise still June night, unable to sleep for the loud, incessant laughter pealing from the room above, where the old man of the house lay dying. When it ended, just before dawn, the old life ended with it, and in the morning his daughter came in to announce the fact and to express the hope that I had not been much disturbed. The old man, she assured me, had been in no pain, but had been going over his boyish days again; the old brothers, long years dead and forgotten, were with him, and they were cricketing or gathering apples or swinging or swimming together across the old brook all that sleepless night. One was glad it was so, but the laughter had an awful sound.—Sir Lewis Morris in Forum.

BOTANY BAY HISTORY

THE TRUE STORY OF THE NOTORIOUS SOUTH SEA SITE.

No Convict Was Ever Landed There—No Settlement Ever Made There, and It Has Never Had Anything to Do With England's Penal System.

The first convict fleet sailed away from England in May, 1787, called at Rio Janeiro and arrived at Botany Bay early in January, 1788. In the fleet were a 20 gun frigate, an armed tender, three storeships and six transports, far the largest fleet that ever sailed to the South sea, though the largest vessel measured only 450 tons and the smallest only 270 tons.

On the six small transports for this long, tropical voyage were packed convicts numbering 564 men and 192 women. There were also carried 168 marines and 10 officers, a few surgeons and mechanics, the wives of 40 of the marines and 18 children, the offspring of convicts. Approximately 1,000 persons therefore went to found the colony in the newest world less than 110 years old. Captain Philip of the British navy was placed in command of the expedition and given a commission as governor and captain general of New South Wales.

It is easy for the visitor of today to understand the blank dismay that Philip must have felt when the fleet sailed into Botany Bay and he saw for the first time the place which had been recommended to him as the spot for settlement. It had been selected by the advice of Captain Cook, whose botanists had been so delighted with the profusion of new plants they found there that they had given it the expressive name. Philip found on first examination that a more unsuitable site for a new settlement hardly could have been chosen. The bay was shallow, there was no good anchorage, there was no good water, and the adjacent land was not fertile, except for botanical specimens.

Leaving the fleet anchored in the bay, Philip started up the coast in his tender to hunt for a better home. Nine miles to the northward he found himself facing those great gates now known as Sydney head, which Cook had seen from a distance, and, satisfied with Botany Bay, had marked on his chart as a possible harbor for small boats. Philip rounded the south head and was amazed to see opening before him the bays of Port Jackson—Snyder harbor now—famed the world over as the finest harbor in the seven seas and disputed for that distinction by few. Three days of exploration left no possible doubt that this was the place to be selected, and Philip returned at once to Botany.

The fleet was standing out of the bay, when two French frigates appeared in the offing. They bore an exploring party under Comte de la Perouse, without hostile intentions, which was an immense relief to the colonists. Botany Bay was left to the Frenchmen. They refreshed and refitted there, staying until March, and burying on shore one of their company, the naturalist of the expedition, who died of wounds received in an encounter with the natives of an island they had touched. A few months later the French expedition was shipwrecked, and every one of the crew was murdered by the natives of Vanikoro, one of the Santa Cruz islands. In 1825 a monument was erected by the French government to the memory of the commander of the expedition at Botany Bay.

This is all of the story of Botany Bay, a name long infamous because of its association with convict transportation. No convict ever was landed there, no settlement ever was made there, and it never had anything more to do with the "system" than I have related. It is a circular bay, with an entrance so wide as to leave it almost an open roadstead. The shores are flat, low, sandy and uninteresting.

When I went there not long ago, the tide was out and the beach was foul with all sorts of drifts. One peninsula, which juts between the bay and the ocean, has been reserved for noxious trades, and they will elbow the obelisk erected to the memory of Captain Cook, so that in the future the bay will be no more savory than its name has been, unjustly, in the past. The French monument is at the other side of the entrance to the bay.

It was the 26th of January, 1788, when the fleet of Governor Arthur Philip entered what is now Sydney harbor. The settlement of the continent of Australia was begun.—Chicago Record.

He Should Have Brought Them.

A doctor tells a good story in connection with a lad who, until recently, was in his employ. It was part of his duties to answer the surgery bell and to usher the prospective patients into the consulting room. One morning there presented himself at the surgery entrance a mechanic with whom Buttons was on speaking terms.

"Hello, Jackson!" he remarked. "What's the matter with ye?"

"Oh, I just want to see the doctor," replied the visitor.

"Have yer brought yer symptoms with yer?" inquired Buttons. "That's the fust thing he'll ask yer about. If ye ain't brought 'em, ye'd better pop back, an get 'em. He won't be down for a quarter of an hour, an he's awful pertikler about 'em!"

"And would you believe it?" adds the doctor, "that fellow was actually about to act on the boy's advice when I entered the surgery!"—Pearson's Weekly.

The citizens of Berlin have a summary method of stopping the dangerous practice of carrying sticks and umbrellas horizontally. As soon as a man tucks his umbrella under his arm he will promptly feel a quick blow on it from behind. There is no use in his getting angry with the person who strikes the blow, because public opinion sanctions his conduct.

In Paris the chairs in the squares and gardens are let out to visitors for a trifle each. From this source an income of 150,000 francs a year is derived.

Then He Got Hotter.

Husband (angrily, after a somewhat heated argument with his better half)—Do you take me for a fool?

Wife (soothingly)—No, John, but I may be mistaken.—London Fun.

The first voyage round the world was made by Sir Francis Drake in 1580, the second by Magellan in 1591, the third by Sir Thomas Cavendish in 1596, and others by Lord Anson in 1740, by Captain Cook in 1768 and by Peyrouse in 1798-4.

The diocese of Perth, in western Australia, is one of the largest in the world, measuring as much as Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Servia and Great Britain put together.

The consumption of sugar in England is estimated at 86 pounds a year for each inhabitant.

It is computed that 20,000 tons of canned salmon are consumed annually in this country.

A STUDY IN PIE EATERS.

The Observing Man Discourses on Various Kinds In a Restaurant.

"Have you ever noticed," said the observing man in a quick lunch restaurant, "how different people eat pie and what prompts them to eat it?"

"No; can't say that I have," replied his friend.

"Well, I have made a study of it," continued the observing man, "and a mighty interesting study I have found it.

"I don't doubt that you have," said his friend, "but I am too busy a man to waste my time with such tommyrot."

"Tommyrot nothing! Do you see that man over there? Well, he's a rock ribbed pie eater, I'll bet a hat," resumed the thoughtful one, "he eats pie now because he became so addicted to the habit long ago that his system will not assimilate any stronger food. I would wager a house and lot against a secondhand pie that if you talked with him he would tell you that the American people eat too much meat. Of course he realizes at times that he should not eat pie, but his system is so much run down that he has not strength of mind enough to resist the temptation. Do you see that other man over there?"

"Yes, I see him."

"He's only an occasional customer. He is a comparative stranger to beaneries. He frequents them only when he wants a quick lunch, and he takes pie because he has a vague idea that pie is about all they sell. Then, again, he knows pie, and he is doubtful about the rest of the stuff sold in these places. Five minutes after he has had his lunch he couldn't tell you what kind of pie he had eaten to save his life. Now, that other fellow in the corner eats pie because it is filling for the money. That man seated next to him eats pie from the force of habit. He really wants only a cup of coffee, but he feels that he should order something else, too, so he takes pie.

"Look at that man who has just come in. He eats pie because he likes it. He has no fear of dyspepsia, and he devours his pie with relish. Probably in a few minutes he will be drinking lager beer in the course of making a business deal. You can't hurt men of this kind. There is another kind of pie eater I have noticed. He is the man who eats pie with apologies. He likes pie, but he thinks that it is unmanly to eat such stuff. Then we have the artistic pie eater. There is one of the latter class over near the door now. He eats pie with the most admirable self poise, neither too slow nor too fast. He does not show either too much liking or indifference for pie. He eats pie because he likes it, and he does not care who knows it."

"Well, say, how many kinds of pie eaters are there anyhow?"

"Oh, lots more than I have mentioned, but it would take too much time to describe them all. There, look at that young fellow with the faraway expression in his eyes. He comes in here to eat pie because he thinks that he is in love with the pretty cashier. I could tell you of other pie eaters, but"—

"No, you couldn't on your life! I have missed an important engagement now listening to your lecture on the fiends. Let's get out."—New York Tribune.

Derivation of the Word Klondike.

"The River Trip to the Klondike" is the title of an article by John Sidney Webb in The Century. Mr. Webb says:

From Dawson City the trail to the mines leads over a steep hill to the creek made so famous by its tributaries, for there is not a single mine on the principal stream, which in the miners' slang is called Klondike, and yet this stream does in reality bear a characteristic name given it by the Indians, which is utterly murdered by this pronunciation, now so common.

The Indians name the creeks throughout the country from some characteristic in connection with the stream itself, and as this one is so swift that in order to set their salmon traps or nets they were obliged to use a hammer to drive the stakes to anchor them the creek was named by them Hammer creek, or, in their language, phonetically, Troan Dik. The spelling Klondike means absolutely nothing, but has been accepted, so I learn, by the board of geographical names of the United States.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retension of water and pain. In passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets. †

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. †

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R. E. CRAWFORD, Manager.
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New and beautiful building sprinkled by the spray of Old Ocean and yet twenty miles away from slightest danger by invasion. New and handsome furnishings with all modern conveniences. CUISINE up to highest standard of excellence. Drinking water furnished by artesian well. Daily concerts by Hotel Orchestra. Come to Wrightsville Sound for cooling summer breezes and matchless view of Atlantic Ocean. je 2 tf

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES
"THE PEACE MAKERS"
When You Wish to Talk Stoves and Ranges Just Bear In Mind Buck Goods Are the Finest and Best Made In America
This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.
Wm. E. Springer & Co., Gen'l Agts.

ICE, ICE, ICE,
In Any Quantity From
10 POUNDS TO 100 TONS.
Careful Personal Attention Given All Orders.
Wm. E. Worth & Co.
Bell Telephone 94. Inter-State 146.
my 12 tf

SAVE SOMETHING EVERY WEEK,
AND DEPOSIT IT IN
The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Capital $25,000. Surplus $10,000.
We Want Your Business, and Therefore Keep Open till 9 O'clock Every Saturday Night.
1.—Your money will be safe from fire or burglars.
2.—You can draw it out when you need it.
3.—It will be earning interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and working for you while you are asleep.
☞ We will take pleasure in explaining our system to any man, woman or child, wishing to deposit. je 9 tf

Wall Paper, Wall Paper.
Remember, we have the largest stock of WALL PAPER in the State; all the LATEST STYLES, with suitable BORDERS TO MATCH.
Window Shades.
We make to order from GENUINE SCOTCH-HOLLAND, Window Shades, all sizes and kinds at BOTTOM PRICES.
Picture Framing.
Those having Pictures to Frame will do well to see our NEW LINE OF MOULDINGS.
C. W. YATES & CO.,
Booksellers and Stationers, Wilmington, N. C.
jy 17 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Maxton N C.
DIRECTORS:
J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.
The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about
Eleven Per Cent.
Initiation Fee, 75 cents per Share.
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.
The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.
J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf

SEND US
Your Orders for
Flour, Coffee, Meal, Corn, Oats, Hay,
MEAT, &c.
AND GET
BOTTOM PRICES.
D. McEACHERN,
Wholesale Grocer.
je 12 tf

FOR SALE.
Desirable Tract of Land
Situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.
Three miles south of Jacksonville, N. C., contains 818 acres, of which 200 are cleared and will grow corn, cotton, peanuts and rice. Strawberries and four varieties of blackberries grow on it spontaneously. Soil also excellent for tobacco and potatoes.
The remaining 618 acres are well timbered with pine, ash, oak, hickory and juniper. Eight to ten thousand juniper poles can be cut from the wooded portion now.
Plantation bounded by navigable water for one and one-half miles. On the banks of the stream are reeds upon which one hundred cattle can feed themselves through the winter. TITLE IS CLEAR.
For further information, address
THE MORNING STAR,
my 26 tf Wilmington N. C.

Jackson Springs Hotel.
Read Carefully what the Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of the South, says:
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 12, 1897.
H. E. Thompson, Providential, N. C.:
DEAR SIR:—A month ago you sent me a box of the Jackson Springs Water—twelve bottles. You know how fearfully I was suffering with an acute bladder trouble some weeks before. When I reached home I found the water awaiting me. I have rested and drank that water. I am a new man—my old self practically; my appetite restored; and the tenderness in the bladder has disappeared. I think it is a wonderful water. I had been using for weeks before all sorts of lithia water, but the Jackson Springs Water went to the spot.
With profound gratitude, I am,
Yours. Respectfully, &c.,
CALVIN S. BLACKWELL.
The Doctor further says, it is "the best, I think, God has let run out of the earth for afflicted humanity."
This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.
Packed for Shipping.
This valuable Water is packed for shipping purposes, one dozen half-gallon bottles to the case. It has permanently cured hundreds who have found it inconvenient to visit the Springs.
For prices and further particulars, address
H. E. THOMPSON,
my 12 tf Providential, Moore Co., N. C.

MEATS.
D. S. Sides,
Backs,
Bellies,
Plates,
N. C. Hams.
FLOUR ALL GRADES.
Write for Prices.
Hall & Pearsall,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
jy 7 tf Nutt and Mulberry streets.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

AIR LINE TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Schedule in Effect May 29, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:30 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:15 p.m., Pembroke 5:35 p. m., Maxton 6:19 p. m., Laurinburg 6:35 p. m., Hamlet 6:53 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:19 p. m., Charlotte 10:35 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and and at Hamlet with train 403 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:00 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:50 a. m., Raleigh 3:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 6:36 p. m., Athens 8:43 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:55 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m. leaves Weldon 11:25 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:33 a. m., Hamlet 5:07 a. m., Rockingham 5:23 a. m., Wadesboro 5:53 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:35 a m., Shelby 11:37 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 p. m., Athens 11:12 p. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m. Leaves Charlotte 5:10 a. m., Monroe 5:55 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a m., Hamlet 8:00 a. m., Raleigh 11:25 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:30 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:30 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 409—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 12:15 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:32 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 8:28 p m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:10 p. m., Hamlet 11:15 p. m., Sanford 1:02 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:50 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 8:20 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:40 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 3:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 4:20 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to
THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. je 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y
JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.
Condensed Schedule
In Effect July 3rd, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	11 40 "
Leave Fayetteville	11 50 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 54 "
Leave Sanford	1 08 P. M.
Leave Climax	3 10 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 40 "
Leave Greensboro	3 50 "
Leave Stokesdale	4 37 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 07 "
Leave Rural Hall	5 38 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 38 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 15 P. M.
Leave Climax	12 43 "
Leave Sanford	2 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 02 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8.00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 53 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

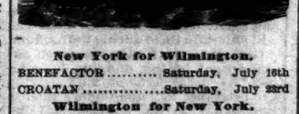
SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	3 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 30 "
Leave Greensboro	5 00 "
Leave Climax	5 20 "
Arrive Ramseur	6 30 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
my 27 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.
NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C. Lines.



New York for Wilmington.
BENEFACTOR ..... Saturday, July 16th
CROATAN ..... Saturday, July 23rd
Wilmington for New York.
CROATAN ..... Saturday, July 16th
BENEFACTOR ..... Saturday, July 23rd
Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.
BENEFACTOR ..... Tuesday, July 19th
CROATAN ..... Tuesday, July 26th
☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y
jy 13 tf

Nunnally's Fine Candies
FRESH LOT JUST RECEIVED.
No Finer Candy Made Than Nunnallay's,
60 Cents Per Pound.
Shipped direct from the factory by Express.
For Blood and Muscle take "Sterilized Extract Malt," 20c per bottle. A fine tonic and tones your system up.
Harries' Lithia Water 25c per gallon.
Fonticello Lithia Water 25c per gallon.
Ammonia, strong and good, 25c a quart.
Extract Witch Hazel 25c a quart.
J. Hicks Bunting,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Y. M. C. A. Building,
jy 17 tf Wilmington, N. C.

BAGGING AND TIES.
1000 Rolls Bagging.
5000 Bundles Ties.
800 Barrels Flour.
600 Bushels Meal.
3000 Bushels Corn.
10 Boxes Smoked Shoulders
100 Boxes D. S. Sides.
50 Barrels C. M. Pork.
Also, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses and other goods.
D. L. Gore,
No. 120, 122 and 124 North Water St.
jy 17 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule in Effect May 22, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.35 A. M. No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.45 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12.08 a. m., Wilson 12.49 p. m., Rocky Mount 1.30 p. m., Tarboro 2.31 p. m., Weldon 3.25 p. m., Petersburg 5.34 p. m., Richmond 8.40 p. m., Norfolk 8.55 p. m., Washington 11.00 p. m., Baltimore 1.00 a. m., Philadelphia 3.50 a. m., New York 6.33 a. m., †Boston 8.00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 9.55 p. m., Warsaw 9.10 p. m., Goldsboro 10.10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6.45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11.07 p. m., Weldon 1.48 a. m., †Norfolk 10.15 a. m., Petersburg 3.14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7.41 a. m., Baltimore 9.02 a. m., Philadelphia 11.25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9.00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 4.15 P. M. No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4.15 p. m., Newbern 5.40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. No. 35—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.56 p. m., Chadbourn 5.28, p. m., Marion 6.34 p. m., Florence 7.15 p. m., Sumter 9.32 p. m., Columbia 10.50 p. m. Denmark 9.12 a. m., Augusta 7.55 a. m. Macon 11.15 a. m., Atlanta 12.35 p. m. Charleston 10.50 p. m., Savannah 1.56 a. m., Jacksonville 7.30 a. m., St. Augustine 10.30 a. m., Tampa 6.55 p. m.

ARRIALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.40 P. M. No. 40—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.00 p. m., *New York 9.00 p. m., Philadelphia 12.05 a m., Baltimore 2.50 a. m., Washington 4.30 a. m., Richmond 9.05 a. m., Petersburg 10.00 a. m., Norfolk 9.10 a. m., Weldon 11.50 a. m., Tarboro 12.29 p. m., Rocky Mount 1.10 p. m., Wilson 2.30 p. m., Goldsboro 3.05 p. m., Warsaw 3.59 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 3.30 a. m., Philadelphia 12.09 p. m., Baltimore 2.25 p. m., Washington 3.46 p. m., Richmond 7.30 p. m., Petersburg 8.12 p. m., †Norfolk 2.30 p. m., Weldon 9.45 p. m., †Tarboro 6.00 p m., Rocky Mount 5.40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6.33 a. m., Goldsboro 7.01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8.06 a. m.

DAILY Sunday 12.15 P. M. No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern except 9.00 a. m. Jacksonville 10.25 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.20 P. M No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.10 a. m., Sanford 3.07 p. m., Jacksonville 8.00 p. m., Savannah 1.45 a. m., Charleston 6.35 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7.50 a. m., Macon 9.00 a. m., Augusta 2.30 p. m., Denmark 4.17 p. m., Sumter 6.06 a. m., Florence 8.35 a. m. Marion 9.34 a. m., Chadbourn 10.30 a m., Lake Waccamaw 11.09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.15 p. m., Halifax 4.30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5.30 p. m., Greenville 6.37 p. m., Kinston 7.52 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 a. m., Greenville 8.52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11.18 a. m., Weldon 11.33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9.10 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 p. m.; Sunday, 4.15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7.40 p. m. and 6.10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 a. m. and Sunday 9.00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10.05 a. m. and 11.00 a. m

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield 9.00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10.25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 6.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 6.00 a. m., Nashville 6.30 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 7.05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 8.10 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.06 a. m., arrive Latta 9.34 a. m., Dillon 9.35 a. m., Rowland 9.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.20 p. m., Latta 6.35 p. m., Pee Dee 7.00 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9.25 a. m., Chadbourn 10.43 a. m.; arrive Conway 12.40 p. m.; leave Conway 2.45 p. m., Chadbourn 5.30 p. m.; arrive Hub 6.10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.05 p. m., Manning 6.35 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7.13 p. m.; leave Lane's 8.34 a. m., Manning 9.08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9.37 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9.30 a. m

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1898.

THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Gen. Shafter Urges That the Men Be Sent From Santiago to the Mountains of North Carolina.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

SANTIAGO, July 20, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 21, 10.15 P. M.—Gen. Shafter has opened a cable office here and is communication with Washington regarding the disposition of the Fifth Army Corps, which consists of those troops that came with him from Tampa and the reinforcements from the four transports which have since been unloaded, the 53rd and part of the 34th Michigan. None of the latter have been in action, but are all camped in the same place and so far as health considerations go, Gen. McKibben seems to have held the opinion that the Fifth could join the Porto Rican expedition under Gen. Miles, as soon as Santiago should fall. This was the evident intention when the invading army left the United States, but the condition of the men now, according to the physicians and commanding officers, is such that the entire corps should return north at once. Gen. Miles has cabled that he does not want nor will need a single man among them, and he believes after their hard campaign they should be given a rest of at least two or three weeks.

Gen. Shafter's messages to the same effect have been most urgent, and the doctors say the men should be sent to the mountains of North Carolina or Western Maine for a month. Washington agrees to this and will do everything possible, the cable dispatches today say, to carry the army away from here. But there is a lack of transports.

The cavalry division has been sent into the mountains, at his own request, to see if it cannot get into shape to join Gen. Miles and if no fever develops the men may go to Porto Rico.

The Twenty-fourth infantry is acting as guards and as nurses at the hospital at Juragua, and more of them are needed. The colored troops are all likely to remain here to attend the sick and hold Santiago.

Gen. Shafter has cabled to Washington that it is imperatively necessary that he should have more immunes sent to him quickly, and the probability is that a corps will leave within the next ten days.

All our men are now encamped on the fighting line, where they have been for two weeks, except Gen. Wheeler's men, who have been sent into the hills. Gen. Wheeler is still ill, but he resists the pleas of his friends to return to the United States.

ANOTHER MINISTERIAL CRISIS

Report from Madrid That Gen. Weyler Will Form a Cabinet—An Invitation to France—The Carlists.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, July 21.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid, Senor Sagasta, the Premier, has again offered to resign and has been counselled by the Queen Regent to advise with her political leaders relative to his future course.

It is also reported that Gen. Polavieja's return to Madrid is closely connected with a change in the ministry, and that Gen. Weyler will form a cabinet in which Gen. Polavieja will be Minister for War. This combination, it is further asserted, will support the dynasty, repeal the suspension of constitutional rights, and continue the war to the utmost limit.

Another Madrid special announces that telegrams from Barcelona report a growing movement in favor of the intervention of France, and that steps are about to be taken to formally invite France to take Catalonia, of which Barcelona is the capital, and which has an area of over 12,000 miles, under her protection.

BAYONNE, FRANCE, July 21.—A dispatch received from Madrid, dated yesterday, says the government is satisfied of the existence of a widespread Carlist plot. Consequently the Carlist newspapers will probably be suppressed.

Continuing the Madrid dispatch says: "In spite of the denials of the ministers, everything points to the imminence of a crisis. It is believed General Polavieja will become minister for war in the national cabinet which the condition of affairs seems to call for."

MADRID, July 21.—A newspaper here to-day publishes a statement from a cabinet minister, who says he is absolutely ignorant of any peace negotiations.

AT CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

Two-thirds of the Troops Ordered to Move as an Expeditionary Force for Porto Rico.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, July 21.—To-night it looks as if at least two-thirds of the troops at Camp Thomas are to be ordered to the front as an expeditionary force to go to Porto Rico under General Brooke. The movement will begin to-morrow morning, when the Second brigade of the First division, First Corps, commanded by Brigadier General Haines, will leave for Newport News. This brigade received marching orders a few minutes before 6 o'clock this evening. The regiments of the brigade are the Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois and Fourth Pennsylvania. The order to move was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm.

This brigade is the only organization that will leave the park to-morrow but if there is not a sudden change in the plans as they are understood here to-night, the entire first corps will follow, the different brigades going out as rapidly as transportation can be arranged. But for lack of transportation the reserve ambulance company, four batteries of light artillery and the signal corps would have been ordered out to-morrow. They will, however, follow not later than Saturday and by that time the arrangements will have been completed for a steady movement day by day until the entire force is out.

While Gen. Brooke in person had nothing to give out for publication one of the most prominent and best posted officers of the first corps admitted that it was the purpose to move the entire corps which numbers about 36,000 officers and men.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CONFEDERATE ENCAMPMENT.

Gen. John B. Gordon Elected Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans' Association.

OTHER OFFICERS CHOSEN.

Patriotic Resolutions Adopted — Entertainment in Honor of the Sponsors and Maids of Honor—Next Encampment in October, 1899.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., July 21.—Gen. John B. Gordon was to-day chosen to continue as commander-in-chief of the veterans, a position he has so well filled for ten years. Amid the cheers of the veterans, the shouts of his admirers, and a scene rendered wildly picturesque by the waving of handkerchiefs, hats and umbrellas by ten thousand people which crowded the auditorium at Piedmont Park, the General, bowing right and left, modestly acknowledged the honor thrust upon him. A further endorsement was given the eminent Georgian by the election at the same time of the men who for years have been near him in the direction of the affairs of the Confederate Veterans' Association. The names of the officers chosen were:

General commanding—Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia.

Commander department of Tennessee—Gen. Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi.

Commander Trans-Mississippi department—Gen. W. L. Cabell, of Texas.

Commander Army of Virginia—Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina.

The tumult which greeted the naming of these popular idols had scarcely subsided before Gen. Stephen D. Lee, the second in command, introduced the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The United States of America are at present engaged in a war with Spain in the interest of human liberty; and,

"WHEREAS, Our comrades and our sons are members of that glorious army and navy, the achievements of which are now exciting the wonders of mankind; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That we, the survivors of the United Confederate Veterans, pledge our loyalty and the hearty co-operation of the organization in this crisis of affairs to stand ready at all times with men and money, irrespective of political affiliations, to support the President of the United States as commander-in-chief of our army and navy until an honorable peace has been conquered from the enemy."

When the clerk had finished reading the resolution, Gen. Gordon said he heartily favored it. He declared that it was in hearty accord with the sentiment of Confederate veterans everywhere, and sorely regretted that he was not himself the author of the resolution. Several speeches were made endorsing the measure, and with a chorus of cheers it was adopted.

The report of the Battle Abbey Committee, recommending Richmond as the site of the proposed Battle Abbey, precipitated some discussion on account of the interest which various localities throughout this section have taken in the matter, but the excitement ended in the adoption of the committee's report.

The entertainment at the auditorium to-night in honor of the sponsors and maids of honor of the veterans was decidedly the most spectacular and brilliant feature of the reunion up to the present time.

On the platform in bewitching rows of beauty were seated the official sponsors representing the different commonwealths of the Confederacy, while directly in front of them were seated the camp sponsors and maids of honor. In either wing of the immense structure and directly behind the front tier of benches were seated the Confederate veterans and the public generally. At least 12,000 people were present. The orator of the occasion was Mr. Lucien Knight.

The matter of greatest importance which will come before the veterans to-morrow will be the selection of the place of meeting of the ninth annual reunion. This has been made the special order of business for 11 o'clock. There are three cities spoken of for the next reunion, and each of them have been promised the support of several divisions. The cities are Charleston, Louisville and Baltimore.

Owing to the increasing age and rapidly thinning ranks of the veterans, the next encampment will probably be held in October, 1899. The Summer heat is very trying to the veterans, and as the desire to keep the yearly gatherings is widespread, the encampments in future will be held at a time which will give the most comfort and ease to the old warriors.

The most prominent arrivals of the day were Mrs. Stonewall Jackson and Miss Winnie Davis. They were met at the depot by reception committees and escorted to the homes of those who will entertain them during the reunion.

Gen. John B. Gordon was given another proof of the undying love for him in the hearts of all surviving Confederates in unanimous re-election to-day to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans. All of the officers were re-elected amid a scene of great enthusiasm.

The convention was called to order at Piedmont Park at 10.30 by Gen. Gordon. In taking the chair he said: "We are all Confederate soldiers, we are Confederate men and women, but we are also Americans and we are proud of our country. God has blessed us as He has blessed no other nation. It becomes us who have been spared by His providence to sing a song of praise to him in acknowledgement of His many mercies. I want the men whose shouts have been heard on many battle fields to join in a hymn of praise to the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, whom we all acknowledge and worship."

Committees on credentials and resolutions were then announced, the latter committee being constituted as follows: Gen. A. C. Kelly, Tennessee, chairman; Texas, Capt. Hill; Arkansas, J. U. Smithee; Missouri, J. G. Gantt; Georgia, W. L. Shepperd; North Carolina, Maj. C. R. Barker; District of Columbia, Col. F. H. Mackey; South Carolina, Col. Geo. B. Lake; Alabama, Col. J. W. Sanford; Indian Territory, J. W. Gollidge; Kentucky, Col. Benton H. Young; Florida, Gen. John G. Law; Mississippi, L. L. Miller; West Virginia, John A. Lafoy; Louisana, Col. David Zoble; Virginia, J. E. Moyler; Oklahoma, Robert Reed. California was represented on both committees by the members from Texas.

The historical committee, of which General Stephen D. Lee is chairman, presented its report. The report voiced the patriotic American spirit which has pervaded the whole country by saying: "In the just war in which our country is engaged our comrades now living and the descendants of those who have passed away have nobly used the opportunity to demonstrate to the world the ardor of their patriotism and their readiness to devote their lives in defence of one reunited country." The committee recommended: The establishment of chairs American history in universities and colleges; the exclusion of partisan, sectional and unpatriotic works from all schools; the adoption of measures to secure more reliable records of the respective States; that active historians be appointed for all divisions and camps of the United Confederate Veteran; that authorship in the South be encouraged by a more liberal patronage of literary productions. The report was adopted.

Gen. Lee then introduced a resolution pledging the life and treasures of the association to a reunited country, and it was adopted in a manner which gave no evidence of a lack of sincerity.

A resolution was then introduced thanking the President of the United States for appointing Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, gallant soldiers, to commands in the army of the United States. It was adopted with cheers.

Col. Ellison, of Virginia, then placed in nomination the present officers of the United Confederate Veterans' Association, and they were elected.

In acknowledging the compliment which had been paid him, Gen. Gordon said: "My comrades, no words of thanks I could command would do justice to the promptings of my own heart or to your generosity. I do not deserve this compliment——"

Voices—"Yes, you do; you do; you do."

"But by God's help I shall end my days by keeping my face always in the direction your faces have been since 1861. [Applause.] And while I say that, I want it understood by every man within the sound of my voice and by the whole world as well, that there beats no truer heart for this re-united country, for the honor and glory of the American republic, for the prosperity and the freedom of this liberty-loving people, in any breast than in mine. [Applause.] "Again I thank you, my countrymen and pledge myself to devote to your service, to the welfare of our common country, to the enlightenment of the youth of our land, the remaining days of my life."

The question of selecting a place of meeting for next year was made the special order of business for 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Adjourned.

Sons of Veterans.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans met in the Senate chamber at 9:30 o'clock. The meeting was held for the purpose of adopting a revised constitution in lieu of the one adopted at Richmond two years ago.

It was decided that only sons of veterans are eligible for membership in the organization. There was no objection to any section of the constitution until that concerning the eligibility for membership was read, and a motion was made to adopt it as a whole.

The section provided that no one should be a member of the federation who was not a direct descendant of an active member of the Confederate army who was killed in war, served through the war, or was honorably discharged.

Mr. T. W. Rice, of Athens, asked if that excluded those sons of men who served the Confederacy in any other capacity otherwise than in the army or navy. He was told by the chairman that it did, and this brought on the discussion.

An amendment was offered allowing all sons of those serving the Confederacy, whether in actual war or otherwise, to be eligible for membership.

Mr. R. L. D. McAllister, of Atlanta, said that under a strict construction of the section descendants of Benjamin H. Hill, Jefferson Davis and others would be excluded from membership. He said he thought the amendment should be adopted.

Mr. H. N. Randolph said that the association was parallel to the Confederate Veterans', and that in that association no one was allowed membership who had not seen actual service. While he said there were other men who did valiant service for the Confederacy in various ways, the word veteran meant one who had actually faced the conflict and the rain of bullets.

Mr. R. W. Green, from Manchester, Tennessee, made a telling speech in favor of adopting the section as it was originally read. He said that while he sympathized with those whose fathers had served the Confederacy honorably in various ways other than by actual service in the army, he did not see how the meaning of the word veteran could be extended to include any of them. Several speeches were made favoring the adoption of the amendment, but when the motion was put it was voted down and laid on the table.

The original section was adopted restricting the membership to sons of veterans and accepting the constitution without change.

A PERMANENT POSSESSION.

The Island of Porto Rico to Pass into the Hands of the United States. No Decision as to the Philippines.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The authoritative declaration was made to-day that the island of Porto Rico is to be held as a permanent possession of this country, as the price of war. The subjoined practically official statement was made to the Associated Press reporter to-day: "Porto Rico will be kept by the United States. That is settled and has been the plan from the first. Once taken it will never be released. It will pass forever into the hands of the United States and there never has been any other thought. Its possession will go toward making up the heavy expense of the war to the United States. Our flag once run up there will float over the island permanently."

The same authority says the future of the Philippines is a matter of development and that so far there is no certain policy finally adopted regarding these islands. It was intimated, however, though not definitely asserted, that the Ladrone islands might follow the fate of Porto Rico and become our permanent possession, being valuable as a coaling and supply station for our ships when en route to eastern Asia.

General Palama, president of the Cuban Junta, does not credit the stories about the reported friction between Cuban soldiers and the Americans.

The President has issued a general order opening postal communication between the United States and the Santiago district and other districts that may be taken hereafter. The order provides that the revenues derived from such service are to be applied to the expenses of conducting it, and United States postage stamps are therefore to be used.

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WATSON'S SHIPS WILL SOON SAIL.

Departure Delayed by Preparations for the Military Expedition to Porto Rico.

MOST MISCHIEVOUS REPORT.

That the Expedition Had Been Abandoned. Authoritatively Denied—The Delay Incident to Convoying Troop Ships to Porto Rico.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Gen. Miles, leading the military expedition against Porto Rico, started at 3 o'clock this afternoon from Siboney, Cuba, for the point on the island of Porto Rico where it is the intention that the troops shall land. It is expected that General Miles will wait at some appointed spot on the route for the expeditions from Tampa, Newport News and Charleston to fall into his column. These expeditions are already under way, some of them having two or three days start of Miles, so that the delay should not be very great. After all the difficulty about the naval convoy and the first conclusion of the naval authorities that none was necessary, the strength of that now furnished is surprising. There is a battleship of the first class, the Massachusetts; a protected cruiser, the Cincinnati; a speedy and well-armed gunboat, the Annapolis; and four vessels of the auxiliary navy which have already proved by their performance in Cuban waters that they are fully equal to the ordinary gunboat in offensive power. These are the Gloucester, which distinguished herself in the destruction of Cervera's fleet, the Wasp, which has attained an enviable notoriety as a disturber of Spanish block houses; the Leyden, which for a time was the sole representative of United States power in Havana harbor, and the Dixie.

Will Arrive Sunday.

Secretary Alger believes that Gen. Miles, on the Yale, will arrive at his destination Sunday morning with 3,000 men under his immediate command. A day later, will come 4,000 men on transports, and the day following that 3,500 more. Whether the landing will be deferred until the arrival of this entire force or whether General Miles will take the initiative and hoist the flag himself on Porto Rican soil is left to the discretion of that official. It is the department's determination that he shall not lack for troops and equipment, and this first expedition may be followed by several others, as fast as the troops can be gotten ready, until word comes from the general that he needs no more.

Gen. Schwann's brigade, comprising the Fifth, Eleventh and Nineteenth United States infantry, a splendid body of trained soldiers, sailed from Tampa to-day to join Gen. Miles, and if the Porto Rican expedition is not an immediate success it will not be for lack of disposition in the War Department to supply every requisite.

Affairs at Manila.

That Admiral Dewey has the situation in the Philippines well in hand is exhibited by his telegrams, the latest of which was received to-day, which without boasting simply reports, like the others that have gone before, that affairs are quiet and satisfactory. The State Department has come to have fully as great a sense of appreciation of Dewey's diplomatic abilities as the country has for his naval skill and courage, and the best evidence of this is that it has not found it necessary up to this point to interfere in any way, either to protect or to amend his works. The Navy Department has now discovered that the big double turreted Monterey will not arrive at Cavite until August 5th, that being the advice received at the Navy Department from the captain of the vessel when she touched at Honolulu. The admiral's announcement of the arrival of the second detachment of United States troops at Cavite has given great comfort to the War Department, which was not altogether at ease concerning the first small expedition lying between the Spaniards and the insurgents, and without being able to depend very largely upon either. With these added troops it will now be possible to demand the surrender of Manila, but it is gathered here that the purpose is to defer such a movement until all the United States troops now afloat have arrived in Manila bay, unless the attitude of the insurgent forces prompted action on the part of the American commodore.

The Watson Squadron.

Secretary Long said to-night that the preparations for dispatching the Watson squadron to European waters were going on uninterruptedly, but that the departure necessarily would await the movement of the warships at Porto Rico, the Massachusetts and other ships being required for convoying the troops to Porto Rico. This disposed of a report circulated during the day that the expedition had been abandoned. It was felt that the report was most mischievous at this time, as if indicated a purpose to yield to the implied threat from European sources that an European coalition would result if the American warships attacked the coast of Spain. Neither the State nor Navy Department look for any embarrassment from European quarters outside of Spain, as a result of the naval movement against the peninsula. During the day orders were sent to Norfolk to hurry forward work on the colliers which are to accompany the Watson expedition.

Will Soon Sail for Spain.

Had the troopships been able to go to Porto Rico without a naval convoy, the Watson squadron could have got away within the next few days, as the war board had wished to close all preliminaries by next Saturday. But as the battleship Massachusetts, cruisers Columbia, Cincinnati, Dixie and Yale, together with several lesser craft, were considered necessary as a patrol for the Miles expedition, this changes the plans slightly. The Dixie is almost certain to be in the Watson squadron, and the Massachusetts is likely to be. Secretary Long expressly says, however, that the delay of the Watson squadron is incident to convoying the troops to Porto Rico, and does not mean that the start will be postponed until the Porto Rico operations are concluded.

The report from Barcelona that the people were so fearful of the approach of the Watson squadron that they were urging France to establish a protectorate over all the Catalonia district, including Barcelona, was dismissed by officials and by members of the diplomatic corps (best informed on the affairs of France) as fantastic speculation, quite unwarranted by any actual movement now on foot. It is said to be thoroughly well established that France is not lending a helping hand to Spain in any of her afflictions.

Extension of Postal Service.

Postmaster General Emory Smith made another extension of the postal service to-day in establishing Porto Rico as a military station under the postoffice at Washington, D. C., Postmaster J. P. Willett in charge. Facilities will be established for the transaction of money order and registry business, the sale of postal supplies and the receipt and dispatch of mails.

H. M. Robinson, of the Atlanta office, has been appointed special agent of the department, with W. H. Hahr, J. H. Kemp, S. A. Kingsmore and Edward Jifkins as assistants. The four last named were some time waiting at Tampa prepared for this service. This order will go into effect immediately upon the landing of United States troops at any point in Porto Rico.

GNENERAL GARCIA INCENSED.

Declares That He Will No Longer Co-operate With the Forces Under General Shafter.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A Santiago special to the *Journal* dated July 20, says that Gen Garcia has written a letter to Gen. Shafter declaring that he is disgusted at his treatment at the hands of the Americans and will therefore withdraw his forces to the hills.

Among the things of which Gen. Garcia complains is the failure of the American commander to officially notify him of the surrender of the Spanish force under General Toral, and he is also incensed at the alledged fact that he was not invited to be present at the ceremony attending the formal capitulation of Santiago. Another grievance is the retention of the Spanish civil authorities in the administration of their functions in Santiago.

For these reasons Garcia declares he will no longer co-operate with the forces under General Shafter's command, but will act independently, as he did before the American troops landed in Cuba.

PUT TO SEA YESTERDAY.

The Expedition Which Started Wednesday From Charleston For Porto Rico—Three Transports.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 21.—The expedition which started for Porto Rico from here Wednesday evening, finally got to sea to-day. The Grand Duchess and the No. 30, with General Wilson and the Second and Third Wisconsin regiments spent the night off Sumter. At 8 o'clock this morning tugs took them out through the jetties. It was not until 8 o'clock to-night that they were followed by the No. 21, carrying the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and two companies of the Sixth Illinois. The work of loading the last mentioned vessel went busily forward all day. Some trouble was experienced in getting the 1,000 mules that were to go on ship aboard, but otherwise the work was done rapidly and without the least accident. The men of the Sixteenth were most enthusiastic over the chance of shortly seeing active service in Porto Rico and they were given an enthusiastic cheer by thousands of people who were assembled on the wharves.

BLOCKADE-RUNNER CAUGHT.

British Steamer Newfoundland With Food Supplies Captured Off Cienfuegos by the Mayflower.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, July 21.—The British steamer Newfoundland, loaded with food supplies, was captured by the Mayflower on Tuesday, off Cienfuegos, into which harbor she was heading. Two blank shots across her bows brought her to, and the Mayflower put a prize crew on board of her and sent her into Charleston, S. C. The Newfoundland left Halifax N. S., on July 9.

The Mayflower has on board five Cubans who were picked up at various times by the ships of the blockading fleet. They had fled from Havana and other Cuban ports to escape starvation, as the condition of affairs ashore in Cuba grows worse daily.

WRECKED SPANISH SHIPS.

Maria Teresa and Reina Mercedes Will Probably Be Raised.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following report has been received from Admiral Sampson by the Secretary of the Navy:

"*United States Flagship New York, Playa del Este, July 20.*—Progress in wrecking the Maria Teresa very satisfactory; the company thinks the ship will probably be raised by Sunday next. No information regarding the other ships. Board of officers examined the Reina Mercedes to-day; she will probably also be raised. Lieutenant Commander Pillsbury, commanding the Vesuvius, has been supervising the wrecking of these vessels on the part of the navy.

"SAMPSON."

COL. W. J. BRYAN.

Arrived at Atlanta Yesterday With the Third Nebraska Volunteers.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., July 21.—Col. W. J. Bryan, at the head of the Third Nebraska volunteers, reached Atlanta at noon to-day. Col. Bryan was met at the train by several personal friends who escorted him to the Kimball. By the time the party reached the doors of the hotel the crowd became so dense that progress was impossible. Col. Bryan graciously responded to the cheers and calls for a speech and mounting a stone hitching-block said: "I am glad to be with you again. I am greatly pleased that my regiment will have an opportunity of seeing the Confederate veterans and know that in our present struggle they will have an opportunity to fight with some of the soldiers and some of their sons." Colonel Bryan remained in Atlanta about two hours.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Summary of Games Played Yesterday by the Clubs.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 1.

New York—New York, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Second game—New York, 11; Pittsburg, 7.

Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 2; Louisville, 5. Second game—Brooklyn, 4; Louisville, 7.

Boston—Boston, 7; St. Louis, 1.

Baltimore—Baltimore, 3; Cleveland, 6. Second game—Baltimore, 1; Cleveland, 7.

Washington—Washington, 6; Cincinnati, 12. Second game—Washington, 4; Cincinnati, 8.

LATEST FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Admiral Dewey Reports Situation Unchanged and Health of Squadron Good.

MORE U. S. TROOPS ARRIVE.

No Advance Yet Made—Awaiting Coming of Merritt—Renewed Activity of Insurgents—Spaniards Despair of Reinforcements.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Navy Department this afternoon posted the following:

"*Cavite, July 17, via Hong Kong, July 20.*—Situation unchanged. Second army detachment arrived to-day. All well on board. The health of the squadron continues good. No sickness whatever. DEWEY."

HONG KONG, July 21.—The German steamer Wuetin, at this port, from Cavite, reports that the United States transport China, with American reinforcements for Admiral Dewey, arrived at Cavite on Saturday last and that the other transports arrived on Sunday.

The Wuetin also brought the news that no advance had been made by the American forces. They were awaiting the coming of Gen. Merritt, who was expected to reach the place within ten days. The insurgents still invested the town.

The news of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago de Cuba was received at Manila on July 17th and created consternation among the Spaniards.

May Not Wait for Merritt.

MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, July 17, via Hong Kong, July 21.—Rear Admiral Dewey may decide to capture Manila before Gen. Merritt arrives. In view of the possibility of an early peace and the news from Cuba, the insurgents are renewing their activity. There have been vigorous attacks and a slight bombardment on the outskirts of the city, to which the Spaniards replied with an extravagant shelling.

The Spaniards now say they do not believe the reinforcements promised them will ever reach here, and they despair of success. But they condemn the proposal to retire to the citadel, which is utterly defenceless, as such a step will merely invite slaughter. Therefore, they believe it would be better to surrender, though fearing public censure. However, they will probably be compelled to surrender soon as food is dangerously scarce. They may pretend to fight the Americans for the sake of appearances, but the result will not be long in doubt if Admiral Dewey resolves to capture Manila with the forces he has at his disposal.

A Spanish steamer, the Vosolo, having on board a native crew from the Visaya islands, say the islands are now in the hands of the insurgents. The crew revolted and killed the Spanish officers and reached Tayabao in the southern part of the island of Luzon, but there they quarrelled with Tagalon insurgents and returned to Iloilo, which is looked upon as indicating that the Visayaes are unwilling to join the Tagalons.

In any case it is considered certain that the Philippine Islands will never be amalgamated and will never be returned to Spanish rule. Therefore the only alternative in the opinion of the best informed people here, is foreign rule, American or British.

The Sunken Spanish Warships.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A correspondent of the *Journal* writing from Cavite, Manila, July 17, relates the result of an inspection of the hulls of the Spanish warships sunk in Manila bay by the squadron of Admiral Dewey. The cruiser Reina Christina shows the most complete destruction. The course of the Olympia's eight-inch shell is clearly traced by a line of ruin extending from her stern to her waist. All her wood work is totally destroyed. There are very few large shot holes through her hull, the principal ones being from a 6-inch shell amidship and from some 4-inch shells. Charred human remains were seen in several places. A heap of remains near where the ladder stood shows that a rush to escape was made by the engineer force. All were lost, as the hatches to the engine and fire rooms were closed. The cruiser Castillia was less burned, but was terribly wrecked. There are plain traces where six big shells tore immense holes in her wooden hull. When the fire started, the weight of the guns caved the hull inward. The warship is now a mass of twisted iron and charred beams, a very bad wreck, resembling that of the Maine in appearance. Everything aft from the engines was shattered. Three large shells entered amidships. The number of deaths was not so large as on the Reina Christina. The Don Antonio De Ulloa did not burn. She sank quickly, riddled by shells of all sizes. The greatest havoc was done by the six-inch shells.

A number of dead bodies all huddled together near the ladder leading to the superstructure, show that the men were killed by a shell as they were attempting to lift the treasure chest to the superstructure and save it.

Letters received here from Cavite, dated July 18, say that the American transports have hoisted the American flag on an island supposed to be Wake island.

Gen. Aguinaldo has organized the Philippine cabinet at Bacoor, with the following personnel: President of the council, Gen. Aguinaldo; secretary of war, Baldimiro Ahuinaldo, nephew of Gen. Aguinaldo; secretary of the interior, Leandre Ibaira; secretary of state, Mariano Trias.

A Cavite letter, dated July 15, says that Gen. Anderson has quartered the California battalion at Paranaque, several miles from Manila. The blockade is effective and mails are not allowed to enter Manila except by warships.

Dewey Will Bombard.

MANILA, July 18, via Hong Kong, July 21.—Unless the Spaniards surrender in the meantime, Rear Admiral Dewey will bombard the fortifications of Manila by the end of this week, provided the troops are ready to take possession immediately. The First regiment is already in the field, at Paranaque, two miles from Manila.

The Spaniards are reported to have been buoyed up by the hope that the Cadiz fleet, due here on the 16th, would arrive soon, but the news of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron brought yesterday by the Japanese cruiser Nanaiawa, may lead them to surrender. The insurgents are constantly harrassing the Spaniards on both sides of the city, but the big guns of the Malate and Santa Misa forts.

The second detachment of the American expeditionary force are in excellent condition, though four died on the voyage.

A dispatch from Havana says that the American warships before Manzanillo separated Wednesday, and five proceeded to a point off Capt. Cruz, where they bombarded a signal tower, causing damage.

THE EXPEDITION TO PORTO RICO.

President McKinley Thoroughly Aroused Over the Delay in Starting.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON CABLED.

Instructions of the Most Positive Nature Given to Supply the Necessary Convoys—Admiral Sampson's Explanation.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—President McKinley was thoroughly aroused over the delay which occurred in the starting of Gen. Miles and the expedition under his command for Porto Rico.

For several days Gen. Miles and his troops were aboard their transports at Playa Del Este, awaiting the naval convoy which was to be furnished by Admiral Sampson. The troops had been sweltering in the crowded ships under the broiling heat of a tropical sun, while Gen. Miles had been chafing under what he believed to be inexcusable delay, and was bombarding the War Department with dispatches, using the strongest terms, that the Navy Department be hurried in its preparation for the expedition. Instructions of the most positive nature had been cabled to Admiral Sampson to supply the necessary convoys for General Miles' transports, but notwithstanding these instructions Admiral Sampson proceeded with his preparations for the expedition with a deliberation that exasperated the officials here.

The President, who has been giving the Porto Rican expedition his personal attention—as he has given, indeed, all phases of the war—finally became deeply concerned lest the part of the Porto Rican expedition already sailed from this country should arrive at the point of rendezvous in advance of Gen. Miles and the navy. It is feared that if Gen. Wilson's command, which sailed yesterday from Charleston, should arrive in advance of General Miles and the naval convoys, serious danger and possible disaster might result, as General Wilson's ships a re absolutely without protection.

Fully appreciating these facts and realizing the necessity for prompt action in getting Gen. Miles and his Cuban expedition started, President McKinley this morning issued personal orders through the Secretary of the Navy to Admiral Sampson that he should proceed immediately to Porto Rico with Gen. Miles. They were imperative to a degree seldom employed except in cases of extreme emergency. They were of the sort that will brook no delay in their execution.

Concerning the naval convoys of Gen. Miles' expedition the Navy Department made public the following statement:

"Admiral Sampson telegraphed this afternoon to the Secretary of the Navy that there has been no delay in furnishing ample convoy to Gen. Miles. A day or two ago the Cincinnati and New Orleans were both placed at his disposal. The Columbia and Yale carrying troops are both powerfully armed, says the telegram, and this is an ample convoy for his expedition and to effect his landing. The Annapolis, Wasp and Leyden had been ordered from Nipe, the Gloucester also added, and the three monitors ordered from Key West. Under these circumstances there certainly has been no lack of naval assistance. If Gen. Miles preferred to wait, the delay was his own. However, in further answer to his request, the Massachusetts and Dixie were also added this morning, and he has probably started."

This statement shows that Gen. Miles will be backed in effecting his landing on Porto Rican soil by a strong squadron of the navy. In addition to the vessels named, it is officially admitted, for the first time, that the powerful monitors Terror, Amphitrite and Puritan, which have been at Key West, are under orders to proceed to Porto Rico to assist in the reduction of the Spanish forces there. It is known, also, to be not unlikely—indeed it is probable—that still other vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet will participate in the reduction of the fortifications of San Juan. This was indicated clearly by Secretary Long's statement this afternoon concerning the sailing of Commodore Watson's eastern squadron to Spain. In the course of that statement the secretary said the eastern squadron would be "sent to Spain later, when the Porto Rican campaign permits." It seems clear that some, at least, of the vessels will be employed in the bombardment of the fortifications of Porto Rico's principal city.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—In a dispatch received by the War Department shortly after noon, General Miles said he expected to start for Porto Rico with his part of the expedition at 3 P. M., to-day. Up to midnight no further word had been received, and it is supposed that he got away at the time mentioned.

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